THE

Bombay Gazette.

TEN PAGES:

No. 55,536—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000		
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11500
10th "	CHINA	8000		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000		
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10301		
9th "	ARABIA	8000		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	ARCADIA	7000		
30th "	PERSIA	8000		
6th April.	MARMORA	10000		
	MOOLTAN	10000		
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000		
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12000
4th May.	EGYPT	8000		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000		

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at this place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 595	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 558 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.

BERTHS — Carefully Selected.

STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.

PASSAGE BOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of Birmingham	7000	1912	1912	1912	1912
City of Sparta	5415	----	----	13 Jan.	--
City of York	7810	----	31 Jan.	30 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan.	5 Feb.	27 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	16 Feb.	13 Mar	--
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	25 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Athens	5594	20 Feb.	13 Mar.	6 Apl.	--
City of Vienna	4672	--	--	--	13 Apl.
City of Birmingham	7000	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	--
City of York	7810	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Sparta	5415	26 Mar.	18 Apl.	11 May	--
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	27 May

N.B.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s.s. City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

Fares	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	576	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,021	469	699
" Liverpool	693	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Ships of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Lights and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

Two Free allowance inclusive Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO., 163 & 165 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer, Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Lunga ... 2184	Sat.	6th Jan.	noon†	direct
Lhasa ... 2184	Mon.	8th Jan.	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & C. M.
Dumra ... 1695	Thurs.	11th Jan.	9 a.m.	*C. M.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 11th Jan. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Palitana," 2988 tons, on Wednesday 10th January, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 25th January, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Laudaura" 3358 tons on or about 13th January.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

6th January, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	19th Jan. 1912.
Cleopatra	4039	E. Seberich	1st Feb. "
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th Feb. "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st Mar. "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	E. Seberich	1st April "
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st May "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	E. Seberich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Persia	5895	S. Cilunak	28th Feb. 1912
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Mar. "
Vorwaerts	5990	E. Dannecker	27th April "
† Austria	7589	G. Raicich	28th " "
China	6017	P. Pavisich	29th May "
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June "

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—		
To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 750	
To London via Trieste	" 579	to 644*
To London via Trieste and back	" 903	" 1,038*
SECOND CLASS—		
To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 525	
To London via Trieste	" 429	to 449†
To London via Trieste and back	" 653	" 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—		
To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 675	
To London via Trieste	" 539	to 594*
To London via Trieste and back	" 834	" 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marithmi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	B. Dannecker	24th Jan. 1912.

For farther particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co. 52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

PAINTS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by

MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,

of London & Bristol, can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—

4 inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. "
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.
5 15-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand"
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER. LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath. Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE, PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: 55, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Perak (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Iloilo
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Malacca	Shanghai
Rangoon	Kuala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States)	Amoy
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Penang	Batavia	Hankow
Saigon	Sourabaya	Kobe
Paknoi	Belgrave	New York
Tampin (Perak F. M. S.)		

THIS CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue, TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34. JOHN GREIG, Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906, Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Re. 1 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPOR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do. HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YOLOLO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY, Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY RACES.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

No. 20. Linear magnification 6 x. Surface magnification 36 x. Actual field of view 6·7. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 110.

No. 40. The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required. It is the best glass for use in the Army and Navy or at Races, but is not suitable for the Theatre. Linear magnification 12 x. Surface magnification 144 x. Actual field of view 3.4°. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 144.

GOERZ PAGOR BINOCULARS.

The smallest Prism glass. A Telescope in Opera size. Army and Sporting models. Small, handy and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in the pocket. Definition sharp and clear. Focussed in the same manner as the ordinary Opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel. x 8 weight 10½ oz. x 10 weight 11 oz, ... Price Rs. 122·8. and Rs. 133.

GOERZ NEO-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

These glasses give increased Stereoscopic effect. Enlarged field of view, great illumination of the pictures. Focussed by rack and wheel. Right ocular separately adjusted to allow for inequality of vision, x 8 diameters Field of view. Actual 6.4° with leather case and slings. Weight 18½ oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

GOERZ HELI-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

The features of this glass are increased stereoscopic effect and illumination. Enlarged field of view. Focussed by rotation of the oculars. Damp proof, specially constructed for India. x 8 diameters. Field of view: Actual 6.4° with leather case and sling. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA.

150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn.

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

A REALLY TRUE WORKMAN.

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON

SAFE MANUFACTURER, GULALWADI, BOMBAY.

THE PROUD RECIPIENT OF 17 MEDALS.

ADDS ONE MORE FEATHER TO HIS CAP.

He gets the BEST CERTIFICATE a SAFE MANUFACTURER can ever get.

The Executors of the Great Temple of GOSWAMI SHRI MAHALAXMI VAHOOJI endorsed the good opinions one by this reputed Safe Maker in the following terms:—

Once it was discovered that ten Keys of a most valuable massive Safe kept in the Temple were lost or stolen. Every effort was made to unlock and open the Safe but to no purpose. Many a Locksmith tried but failed. The Safe was even taken to Messrs. Godrej's Factory, but the Safe could not be opened. All the valuables for the decoration and beautifying of the God of the Temple were locked up and it was an imperative need to get them out. At last Mr. HARICHAND was the rescuer from the already become awkward situation. He unlocked the massive Safe and took out the valuables. All the subsequent repairs and new Keys were a piece of work only an excellent and welversed artiste in his line could have done. It was executed most cleverly by Messrs. HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON.

This CERTIFICATE was given on January 4, 1911, and signed Mr. GIRDHARLAL MEHTA, SOLICITOR, and other Executors of the Temple.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in	cases.
White Rose	150°	"	"
Chester	125°	"	"
Devoe's	125°	"	"
Monkey	125°	"	"

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL AND FAMILY CHEMISTS.

61, HORNBY ROAD,

OPP. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,

BOMBAY.

FERNANDES' SPECIFICS.

CORN and WART CURE and TOOTHACHE DROPS will give instantaneous relief. Annas 8.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA is a most invaluable Remedy for all disorders of the Blood. Re. 1-8 each.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH and CHALK DENTIFRICE Strengthens the Gums and renders the Teeth Pearly-white. 4 Annas an oz.

CAMPHOR COUGH and COLD BALSAM an invaluable cure for all affections of the Throat. 12 Annas.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC a sure Remedy Will destroy the worms and make the skin clean in two applications. Annas 8.

FEMALE PILLS Very effective. Largely recommended for Irregularities and Suppression. Re. 1-0 bottle.

CONTRA-FAT. A harmless and extraordinarily successful remedy for overstoutness. The superfluous fact is expelled, persons treated by this cure get rapidly stronger. In severe cases of corpulency the reduction amounts to many pounds a week. Rs. 3.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER. This mixture is a hair tonic, which if rubbed briskly into the scalp night and morning with the finger tips, will not fail to promote the growth of hair, to remedy baldness to restore grey hair to its natural colour and destroy dandruff. Rs. 3.

SANTALINE CAPSULES. A speedy and certain cure of chronic discharges. Rs. 3.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Tonic Pills and various other preparations.

RECOMMENDED BY THOUSANDS.

Prescriptions carefully dispensed by experienced hands.

THE CHEAPEST PHARMACY IN THE FORT.

Orders attended to promptly and executed at moderate rates.

TRIAL SOLICITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE JUST CLEARED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT

of "ALL GOLD" brand of California Fruit, in large 2½ lbs. tins, comprising the following selection :—

CLING PEACHES.
GREEN GAGE PLUMS.
ROYAL ANN CHERRIES.
APRICOTS.
BLACKBERRIES.
BARTLETT PEARS.

Re. 1 per tin, or in cases of two dozens assorted, Rs. 22-8 per case.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

FOR X'MAS SEASON.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in this article of MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in Boxes of 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 2 per box.

FRESHLY ARRIVED and now unpacked the following :—

DUTCH CHEESE BALLS in tin foil (cream de la cream) Rs. 2-14.

MUSCATEL RAISINS (Extra choice), in 3 lbs. boxes at Rs. 2.

IMPERIAL PLUMS, in 7 lbs. tin at Rs. 5-4.

FRESH MALAGA GRAPES (large size), in bulk.

Various other Brands of PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES from the well-known High Class Houses.

Visit our STORES early and it will pay you with the fullest satisfaction in the purchase of your Stores.

AT

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Simon Street, Fort.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The Insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

DEPARTURE OF THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES FROM BOMBAY.

LOCAL TRAINS between COLABA and VIRAR, will Run on WEDNESDAY, January 10th (Gazetted Holiday), to Ordinary Week Day Timings.

Additional Local Trains will be run if required.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on MONDAY, the 15th January, 1912, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September, 1911.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th to 22nd January, 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & CO., LD.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1911.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 17th January, 1912, for the execution of works noted below:—

(a). The works in the construction of wooden fence at Hornby Vellard.
(b). The works in paving portions of footpaths at Fort Street, Frere Road and Kitredge Road.
(c). The works in the construction of a Shed for Motor Cars, at Paltan Road.

2. Plans may be seen and the Forms of Contracts, Specification, and all other particulars obtained free of charge on application to the Undersigned.
3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON, B. Sc., A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 4th January, 1912.

NOTICE.

Estate of SHA KALIDAS PRAGJI (Parebunderwalla), late a Commission Agent in the employ of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed KALIDAS PRAGJI, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 9th day of March 1910, and Probate of whose Will was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 9th day of October, 1911, to MATHURADAS ZINABHAI, MANMOHANDAS KALIDAS and JIVANDAS PITAMBER, the Surviving Executors named in the said Will, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executors, at the office of Messrs. CRAIGIE, BLUNT and CAROE, Seandard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, the Attorneys for the said Executors, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executors will deal with the assets as directed by the said Will having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.—Dated this 22nd day of December, 1911.

CRAIGIE, BLUNT & CAROE,
Attorneys for the said Executors.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

A NEW THROUGH ROUTE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

FROM the 1st of January, 1912, the Northern Express will run from BOMBAY to PESHAWAR via Rutlam, Mutter, Delhi, Bhatinda, Ferozepur Lahore and Rawalpindi to the following timings:—

DOWN JOURNEY.		UP JOURNEY.	
Bombay ...	Dep. 9-30 p.m.	Peshawar...	Dep. 7-55 a.m.
Peshawar...	Arr. 10-25 p.m.	Bombay.....	Arr. 8-20 a.m.

	Hours occupied on journey. H.	M.
Bombay to Delhi	27	30
" " Meerut	29	5
" " Saharanpur	30	59
" " Umballa	32	24
" " Bareilly	32	35
" " Bhatinda	33	21
" " Ludsiana	34	51
" " Ferozepore	34	55
" " Lahore	36	50
" " Kathgodam	37	30
" " Amritsar	37	59
" " Rawalpindi	44	31
" " Peshawar	48	55

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th December, 1911.

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT
GRAND-CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
OUR NEW YEAR ATTRACTION
AFTER FIFTY YEARS
OR
THE GOLDEN WEDDING
This Film won the Grand Prix of 25,000 francs at the Turin Exhibition 1911.
DON'T MISS THIS TREAT.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

OPEN DAILY.
PRACTICE SESSION:—8 to 9 A. M.
Ladies only:—9-30 to 10-30 A. M.
EVENING SESSION:—6 to 8.
BAND EVERY TUESDAY and THURSDAY.
NIGHT SESSIONS:—SATURDAYS only, 9-30 to 11-30.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

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NEW GOODS NOW ON VIEW.
MEN'S SMART TWEED AND FLANNEL suits in a large variety of latest designs.
PRICES:—From Rs. 18 to 35.
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STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY;

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 13 2	do.
Devon Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 3 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 13 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 13 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 3 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 13 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

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GUARANTEED BEST
English quality.
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A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY, a good SHORTHAND TYPIST, for Persian Gulf. Apply enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No. 602, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A PHOTOGRAPHER, to run a studio at Aden. Apply to Mr. E. REHMANJEE, Bazar Gate, Sassoon Bldgs., Fort, with specimens of work.

APPLICATIONS from CANVASSERS and AGENTS, are invited by an Office, doing sound Life business only, State experience and terms to Box No. 506, care of this Paper.

G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corner Fydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

DEWJEE GANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

AUSTIN CAR.—It is so rigid, so safe, so easy. It is the acme of perfection. Years of highest reputation proves it to be the right machine to-day at the right price. Sole Agents:—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hammam Street Fort, Bombay.

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BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '90 to '93 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Re. 1. Apply Box No. 403, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes—9¼ inch by 4¼ inch Super 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred. (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 8 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

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is to enjoy the advantages of a perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health, and very soon render them, fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

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It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and stopping wet dreams.

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CLAIMS PAID	£ 28,590,000
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A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¼ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

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Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases
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Will not deteriorate by keeping.

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Used with most satisfactory results in many of the leading Hospitals and Clinics on the Continent.

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"JOHA" 40 per cent.	1 cc m =0, 4 Salvarsan	Rs. 8 8
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Syringe with 3 needles and a canula in metal case		,, 4 8

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CALLED UP.....£400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£600,000

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JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 20, Marine Lines, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

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AN EUROPEAN KINDER GARTEN NURSERY GOVERNESS, age 35 to 40, in a Native chief's family for a boy 2 years and five months old; must be fond of children, used to higher society reference to English education, or Aucland School, Simla. For farther particulars. Apply to Box No. 604, care of this Paper.

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SMART NATIVE FOREMAN, for our Motor Repair Department. Good pay to a thoroughly competent man. Apply with copies of testimonials to—

SIMPSON & CO.,
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AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, etc.

On MONDAY, the 8th January, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite Treacher and Co., and next to King and Co., in Meadow Street, Fort, by order of the concerned—

Valuable and substantial mahogany and French-polished household furniture, such as single and double door almyrahs, tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, writing table with drawers, teak square and tile topped teapoys, cane sofas; phonographs, teak double bed, cane rocking chair, etc.

The above will be on view from this noon.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Bombay, 6th January, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Garlands, Festoons, Opal and Amber Colour Prismatic Lamps, Candles, Lanterns etc.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 6th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (B. T.) sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Office Building:—

One lot of garlands, festoons, opal and amber colour prismatic lamps, white and red candles, lanterns of variegated colours and hollow bamboos and battens used for decorating and illuminating the Municipal offices during their Imperial Majesties' visit to Bombay.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Also a few pieces of furniture such as dining table, and chairs sideboard, chiffonieres, teapoy, easy chair, glass cupboards marble top tables, coil linen basket, towel horses, pictures, iron cots, one brass double bedsteads with horse hair mattress, one lot of valuable law books, square and cottage pianos, Chubb's and Milner's safes with stands etc. etc.

On account of the underwriters 877 Bombay 58353, No. 5—1 case 400 gross iron screws.

T-316 Bombay 58492 No. 7—1 case 156 gross iron screws.

One bale 300lbs grey yarn No. 30.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Cassam Haji Ally.

150 cycle tyres and tubes each set containing 2 tyres and 2 tubes.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palan juin offside shigram.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham in good order.
1 bay horse, aged, quiet in saddle.
1 grey Arab horse, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey Arab horse, 14-2, 4 years goes well in harness.
1 gentleman bicycle, with lamp, pump, bell complete.
1 grey Arab horse, 14-2, 8 years, goes well in harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hornby Road, Fort., on the Top Floor of Laidlaw Whiteway Building, the valuable office furniture of Messrs. Baker Vidal and Co. Closing their business, consisting of small and large writing tables, blackwood office and arm chairs, teakwood glass sliding door and shelves cupboards, one strong "Milner's" safe on stand, copying press, American revolving top writing table and paper cabinet, folding partition screens, lady's and gent's cycles, English largemoral steps, square and side teapoys, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 30th inst, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed, to sell by Public Auction, at 13, Watson's Annexe, near Apollo Bunder, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, by Roberts and others, rich glass, crockery and plated-ware dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters, table, hanging and hall lamps, carpets, drawing room sofas, and chairs, sweet-tone cottage piano one miniature slate billiard table with balls, ones and marking board single and double bedsteads, clothes and gown, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, rich pictures, teapoys, utensils, etc., etc., the property of W. King, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 6th January, 1912.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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AMUSEMENTS.

DID YOU SEE IT IN THE PAPER YESTERDAY.

It was there alright, a short, precise announcement of the fact that

THE

EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY

WILL NOT CLOSE TO-DAY,

but will continue to delight all and sundry for sometime to come.

A special issue of cheap Coupon books is now on sale, and all present Coupon Book Holders are entitled to secure this new issued at half price.

Particulars at Office.

EXHIBITION OPEN from 5 to 12-30 P. M.

Admission 8 Annas.

(Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, and Children half price.)

BRILLIANT PROGRAMME TO-DAY SATURDAY, GREAT

STADIUM,

AFTERNOON at 4-30.

HOCKEY MATCH (open)

Parsee Pioneers versus Bombay Vol. Rifs. B.

EVENING at 9-45.

Specially arranged for to-night,

SPECTACULAR MILITARY BATTLE by the 96th Infantry.

MUSICAL RIDE by the 26th Cavalry.

TORCH LIGHT TATTOO by the 96th Infantry.

THE WONDERFUL CAMERA OBSCURA.

Never seen before in India, only open from 5 to 6-30 each day, a beautiful experiment in the polarization of the actinic ray.

TO-DAY'S BANDS.

6-30 to 8-30 in Music Court.
Band 1st Batt. Norfolk Regt.
9-30 to 11-30
Band, Royal Warwickshire Regt.
5 to 6, 8-30 to 9-30 in Old Bombay.
The Maharajah of Mysore's Karnatic Band.

The wax-work show in Fun-Land moved the HONORARY SHOWMAN to tears last night, why be out of the fun, come in and laugh. AS USUAL.

All the side-shows, Don't miss THE HIMALAYAN RAILWAY look for the Heliotrope hill with a pink icing, when you find it PAY 8 ANNAS you're there. Too busy to say more, any way.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATIONS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 5th January, 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey.....	5	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	5	12	10 p.m.	2	45
Suez.....	5	13	5 p.m.	1	35

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk. (18-8-11.)

Telegrams for all places in interior of China, excepting stations on the coast, booked by routes other than Bhamo, can be accepted at sender's risk. (25-10-11.)

Bhamo route to China is entirely closed to traffic at present (1-11-11).

Until further notice telegrams (code) for Turkey cannot be admitted (13-10-11).

Italian administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in cipher or code language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code, one at the telegraph office at Rome and the other at the Tripoli Telegraph Office (20-10-11).

It is further notified that the maximum number of words which can be sent in code or cipher telegrams is fixed at twenty-five (24-10-11).

Ramhormus line interrupted to Ahwaz since 7 a.m. (31-10-11).

Bushire reports messages for Ahwaz and Mohammerah should not be marked "by post over interrupted section." There is no postal service over interrupted section and line is not likely to be restored till next April or May. Therefore all messages for those stations should only be accepted post Bushire. Mail for Mohammerah and Ahwaz leaves Bushire every Wednesday morning and post messages for those places should reach there not later than 6 p.m. Standard Time on Tuesday (14-12-11).

Teheran reports Meshed line interrupted since 27th (28-11-11).

Telegrams for following offices in first region of Egypt can only be accepted in plain language and at sender's risk. They should be written in plain language, English or Arabic only. (1) Ras et Dabaa. (2) Marsa Matrouh. (3) Sidi Barrani. (4) Siwa. (21-12-11).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Alep. (3-1-12).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and Ans. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

THOMSON—December 26, at Simla, the wife of Major A G Thomson, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force), of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English mail steamer due to arrive at noon.

Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, Special Attractions.—"After Fifty Years or The Golden Wedding." Four shows nightly, 5-30 to 6-45, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m. Exhibition Cinematograph, continuous performance.

Skating Rink. Practice Session 8 to 9 a. m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m; night session 9-30 to 11-30.

Maxim: "The man who succeeds is the man who has the courage to act on his beliefs."—WINSTON CHURCHILL.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m., to-morrow.

WOMEN'S ZARTHOSTI ASSOCIATION.—In connection with the above Association, a Sale of Needle Work and Confectionery made by Parsi ladies will be held at the Alexandra Institution to-day and to-morrow from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.

YOUNG MEN'S GUILD FOR SELF-IMPROVEMENT, BANDRA.—On the initiative of the Rev. Father C. DaSilva of St. Peter's Church, Bandra, assisted by Mr. J. P. Pereira, J. P. late Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay, P. W. Department, Bombay, and Mr. Frank Conceicao the above Guild is to be started with the view to provide young men of the locality means of self-culture, by the establishment of classes in which they will be taught, free of charge to speak and write English correctly and to undertake commercial correspondence, book-keeping, shorthand and type-writing to enable them to improve their prospects in life. Classes will begin at 7-30 p.m. on and from Monday the 8th instant, in one of the rooms of the St. Stanislaus Institution.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—The following programme of music will be played by the 7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards, Mr. C. Cornfield, L. R. A. M, Bandmaster, this evening from 6 to 8 p.m. :—

Grand March .....La Reine de Saba ...Gounod
Piccolo Solo.....Silver Birds .....Le Thiere
.....Welsh Rhapsody .....Ed. German
Idyl .....The Whistler and his Dog .....Pryer
Grand Overture...In Memoriam ..... Sullivan
Sketch .....Ireland for Ever.....Douglas
Symphony No 1 in "C" .....Beethoven
Patrol .....The Baby's Parade ...Pryer
.....Reminiscence of the Plantation Chambers
Pick-me-up .....Let's be Lively .....Bidgood

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Volrs., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

Marsh .....Indienne ..... S Hemick
Valse.....Autumn Voices..... Lincke
Selection .....The Arcadians .....Monckton
Gavotte .....Hearts and Flowers ...Tobani
Characteristique .....Ronde Louisaine ..... Gillet
Selection.....Harry Lauder's Songs ..Hume
Two-Step .....Julie ..... Joyce

BAND AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3-30 p.m., to-day :—

March .....Through Bolts and Bars...Urbach
Overture .....Tancredi .....Rossini
a Serenata ...Love is Idleness .....Macbeth
b Romance ...Hobomoko.....Reeves
Selection.....The Mousme.....Monckton
Valse .....Pyjama ..... Zulueta
a Intermezzo..Love's dream after the Ball .....Czibulka
b Bolero (Bell Solo) .....Alicante .....Ord. Hume
Selection .....The Girls of Gottenberg...Caryll

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. P. Lant and Officers, 96th Berar Infantry, the Band of the regiment will play the following selection of music this afternoon commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) :—

March.....A Frangess .....P. Mario Costa
Selection.....Reminiscences of the Plantation.....Chamber
Song .....If I built a world for you .....Lehman
Dances .....Three from Nell Gwynn..J. Crosdy
Morceau.....Les cloches de Ste Etienne.....Douglas
Fantasia .....Auf den Alpen .....Herfurth
Waltz .....Amoureuse .....R. Berger
Cake Walk ...I'm afraid to go home in the dark .....Van Alstyne

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours, and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water as at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.		LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	Jan.	h	m	ft.	in.	Jan.	h	m	ft.	in.
M	1	m	7 40	25	11	1	m	2 1	21	3
			9 20	a 27	5			2 18	16	3
TU	2	m	8 45	26	3	2	m	3 10	20	9
			10 14	a 28	9			3 8	15	2
W	3	m	9 44	26	9	3	m	4 8	20	1
			11 3	a 29	10			3 57	14	4
TH	4	m	10 40	27	3	4	m	5 0	19	4
			11 49	a 30	8			4 45	a 13	9
F	5	m	11 34	27	7	5	m	5 50	18	7
								5 32	a 13	8
S	6	m	0 33	31	0	6	m	6 39	18	0
			6 27	a 27	9			0 18	a 4	1
S	7	m	1 16	30	11	7	m	7 27	17	7
			1 19	a 27	8			7 4	a 14	11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian, Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Jan. 1 (Monday) Sunrise 7h 12m Sunset 6h 12m
" 2 (Tuesday) " 7h 12m " 6h 13m
" 3 (Wednesday) " 7h 13m " 6h 13m
" 4 (Thursday) " 7h 13m " 6h 14m
" 5 (Friday) " 7h 13m " 6h 15m
" 6 (Saturday) " 7h 13m " 6h 15m
" 7 (Sunday) " 7h 14m " 6h 16m

PHASES OF MOON.—Full Moon Jan. 4th, 6h. 59 7m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 11th 2h. 12·9m. p.m.; New Moon 19th, 4h. 40·0m p.m. First Quarter, 27th, 2h. 21·4m. p.m.

FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough. On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

PARSI BARRISTER'S CASE.

Rule for Review.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Russell and Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, Mr. E. B. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Jamshedji, Rustamji and Davidass appeared for Rustamji B. Soonawalla, a suspended Advocate of the Court, and applied for a rule for the review of the order of suspension made by the full bench consisting of Mr. Justice Russell, Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Hayward on the 19th October last.

The grounds on which this application for review was made were that the judges had erred in holding that Sonawalla had broken his promise to appear at the hearing of the Pandharpur Bomb case appeals and did not appear at the time of the hearing of the appeals; that the learned judges ought to have held that Sonawalla did not break his promise and that he was not bound to appear at the hearing under the circumstances of the case; that the learned judges ought to have held that the clients had failed and neglected to send or pay the further advance of Rs. 100 as agreed though several demands had been made, (the applicant had now found a post-card written to him by one Nusserwanji Mancherji which clearly proved his contention), that the learned judges ought to have held that the clients knew fully well that the applicant could not and would not appear at the hearing of the appeals unless and until the further advance was sent to him, that the second ground of judgment was not a subject of any charge against him before the Court and that the learned judges ought not to have turned the statement of the applicant in his affidavit into a ground of charge against him that the order disbarring the applicant for life was much too severe under all the circumstances of this case and he submitted that the order might be modified as to its rigour and severity, otherwise it meant deprivation of the only means of livelihood of the applicants for the rest of his life after 21 years' standing in the profession.

An affidavit verifying the petition was also read by Mr. Raikes.

Their Lordships granted a rule.

QUESTION OF LIMITATION.

Full Bench Decision.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, a full Bench consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Russell, Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of a question of law referred by a bench of two judges in the second appeal from a decision of Mr. M. P. Khareghat, late District Judge of Ratnagiri, who dismissed the suit brought by Mahaderi Sakharam Parkar against Janu Nanuji Hatley and others. The question of law referred to the Full Bench by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor was: "Whether merely formal possession of immoveable property by a purchaser at a Court-sale can prevent limitation running in favour of the judgment-debtor where the latter remains in actual possession and the property is not in the occupancy of a tenant or other person entitled to occupy the same."

The reference was made as the learned judges held a different view from the one expressed by an Appeal Bench presided over by Mr. Justice Ranade, who had answered the question in a similar case in the affirmative.

At the hearing of the reference Mr. K. N. Koyaji appeared for the appellant and Mr. A. G. Desai and Mr. P. B. Shingne for the respondents.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments, decided the questions in the negative.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of an appeal from a decision of Mr. F. K. Boyd, Sessions Judge of Bijapur, who convicted Bhima Adivappa of the murder of his wife Nilawa and sentenced him to death.

Mr. K. B. Shankarrao appeared for the accused and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused lived with his wife, his mother and brother, but was not on good terms with the wife. She was often ill treated and used to go to her parents when she could. Accused objected strongly to this and on one occasion had her brought back by panchas. On the evening before Dassera last, she had gone to her parents on the understanding that she was merely going for a meal; but she slept there with her mother. The accused went there about midnight, beat her and took her back. On the evening of the Dassera, he was heard quarrelling with his wife, who was found dead the next morning. The accused subsequently made a confession to which he adhered even in the Sessions Court, in the course of which he stated that he had got angry with his wife for not preparing certain cakes; that he had kicked her; that she had fallen on to the bath-place and had died; and that, after death, he had put a rope round her neck in order to make the village officers and others believe that she had hanged herself. Medical evidence showed that death was due to strangulation and to no other injury.

This evidence the Sessions Judge believed and he convicted the accused. In passing sentence, he said that this was a most cruel, determined and deliberate murder of a defenceless woman, and the cruelty and inexorable determination shown by the accused could hardly be exaggerated. He therefore, sentenced him to death.

After hearing the arguments, Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and death sentence, and dismissed the appeal.

POLICE COURTS.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Yakub Bilal was charged with the theft of 37 knives belonging to the hired transport ship "Plassey." The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF BICYCLE.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Shankar Wasudeo, a Hindu, was charged with the theft of a bicycle valued at Rs. 50, the property of Abdul Latiff Abdul Rehman.

The complainant, a school boy, left the bicycle at the stairs and went to the class. On coming out, the bicycle was missing. The police subsequently arrested the accused who pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Jan. 6.

The following passengers are booked to proceed, to-day by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer s. s. "Salsette" for London :—

Ashen, Mr J
Baxter, Mr A W
Bence, Mr A W
Cook, Mr J B
Coop, Mrs
Dean, Maj and Mrs
Duff, Mr G
Eddy, Mrs and Miss.
Eddy's Chauffeur Mrs.
Edwards, Mr E
Halliday, Mr J C H
Harris, Mr W A
Harris, Mrs Elmore
Harris, Mr Erdman
Keelan, Maj H P
Kindersley, Mr A F
Kennedy, Mrs
Lawson, Mrs and Infant
Lauder, Miss G
Macrae, Mr M
Mc Kenna, Mr E
Mc Rae, Capt A W
Mooney, Mr J S
McCleverty, Capt P H
Millon, Mr
Moxon, Miss
Madhok, Mr J D
Maxwell, Mr, Mrs child
Ogle, Capt N
Poingdestre, Lt-Col A
Perram, Mr G T C
Nicholls, Mr W H
Spender, Mr and Mrs J A
Storr, Maj and Mrs C L
Shrimont Bapu Saheb Bhonsle
Singh, Mr D S
Sicoker, Captain E H
Tindall, Mr and Mrs C
Whateley, Miss E
Winkworth, Mr A
Wood, Mr H A
Witherington, Mr C H
Wallace, Mr
Young, Mr J C

FATAL ASSAULT.

MR. LAMBERT, the Coroner of Bombay, yesterday, concluded the inquest touching the death of Tuckaram Sidoo, a Hindu, who died in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on Tuesday last. The deceased at the time of his death had complained that he had been assaulted by some British soldiers.

Police Surgeon, Dr. Nunan, deposed to the cause of death. He said Tuckaram died of shock due to hemorrhage following on rupture of the liver and laceration of the lung through fracture of the ribs. The injuries in his opinion might have been caused by blows or kicks. At the time the deceased was fairly healthy. The injuries were the result of a very serious assault and death was due to them.

James Arthur Gibson, a private in the Royal Warwickshire Regiment said that about 10 p. m., the deceased was brought to the guard-room by Private Merriman, and Downes and the Marie; the boy in the Gymnasium. Witness thought he was drunk. The orderly officer directed him to be handed over to the Civil Police. Witness handcuffed him and Downes took him away.

Colour Sergeant L. Rancom, of the Norfolk Regiment, deposed to having seen a man run away on New Year's night. He was followed by two soldiers. He next saw a man being led by two soldiers who held him by the arm. He was making a noise like a man who was drunk.

Lance Corporal Bolton, who accompanied Private Downes, said the man had become unconscious about 200 or 300 yards from the guard-room. He was hanging on them, while being taken to the Middle Colaba police station. The handcuffs slipped off about ten yards from the guard-room, and were not put on again. Witness did not know how he came by the injuries. He was taking the man to the police on a charge of theft of three jackets.

Marie Joseph, a boy in the Military Gymnasium, said that Private Merriman struck the deceased. They hit him on the chest. As he was falling back the Privates held him. On their way to the Guard-room they had struck him in the ribs. The man had fallen on the ground twice. He was beaten very severely by Downes and Merriman twice or thrice. Corporal Bolton kicked him from behind. The two soldiers threw him on the ground. They then kicked him again and put him in a victoria, and took him to the police station.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by shock due to fracture of the ribs and injury to the lungs due to assault by persons unknown to the jury.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

Governor to Visit the Show.

The above Cinematograph is fully maintaining its reputation as a first-class evening rendezvous for fashionable folk. The pictures of Their Imperial Majesties' drive through Bombay and of the great Delhi Durbar drew record crowds last month which are likely to continue in view of the fact that the management are now showing pictures of the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress' movements in Calcutta. To-night another grand programme, including a magnificent picture of 'Notre Dame,' will be set before the public. Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke are honouring the shows by their presence at the ten o'clock session to-night. This particular sessions will last for two hours, for which an excellent programme including the Royal films has been prepared. The public are requested to take their seats by 9-45 p. m. to-night.

HIGH COURT—JANUARY, 6.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BEAMAN.)

For Personal Decree.

677-10—Crawford B. and Co. The Bank of India vs Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal Bhai K. and G. and Edge G. W. and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

150-11—J. R. Patell and Co. Piraji Maruji and another vs Dadabhai Framji Mistry and others Payne and Co. and Jane R D, K J Dubash.

263-10—Acad H. D. and W. The Advocate General of Bombay vs Hai Chandrabhagabai widow and others—Wadia G and Co., A. H. D. and Co. and Maneklal and G.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

Long Causes.

185-08—Mulla and M. Esufali Jafferbhai and Co. vs Salehbhoy Jaferbhai Motiwala, Bicknell M. and R.

502-10—Hiralal and Co. Hurgowindas Vrijbhukhundas and others vs The G. I. P. Ry Co. Little and Co. and E. F. Nicholson.

1155-09—Chitnis M and K, Mangesh Balkrishna Kolaskar vs The Oriental Government Security Life Assn. Co. Ard H. D. and Co.

353-11—Pestonji and Co. Sultanally Sullemanji a firm vs Issabhai Goolamhoosein and others Jeh M. and S.

527-11—Khan L. and M. R. Anand Ram. vs Shastri Bhushan Ruth Ragh B. and N.

534-11—Madh K. and C. Kadarbhoy Mahomedally and Co. vs Jamshedji Ruttanji and Co Pestonji R. K. and Co.

556-11—Payne and Co. R. D. Sethna vs Abdulla Bundesali Matu J. and M.

562-11—Daph F. and D. Ratanchand Kimchand vs Chandrabhagabai widow and others Wadia C. and Co. and H. D. and Co.

574-11—Mahta and D. Esmail Ebrahim vs Bibibai widow Motichand and D.

84-11 Jam R. and D., Sadda Pama and Co a firm vs Vasantrao Madhavrao and others, Mulla and M.

616-11 Motichand and D, Dhoolji Kuppaji and others vs Hoossin Khan Mahomed and others, Chitnis and M.

580-11 Mulji and K. Harischandra Keshao Chembarkar and another vs. Krishnarao K. Parelkar, Bicknell M. and R.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MACLEOD).

After the Chamber Matter is over.

Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

406-11—Shamrao M. and H. Ratansey Kanji. vs Ramcooverbai and others. Shroff D. and D. Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice HEATON.)

Suits for Hearing and Finel Disposal.

Long Causes.

486-11—Mulji and K. Mahomed Mehli Faya Thira Topan vs Sakinabai.

597-11—Madhowji K. and C. Messrs Shamji Shivji a firm vs Shrikisson Balkisson a firm. Tyabjee D. and Co.

546-11—Bhaishanker K. and G. Govindji Kanji vs Latji Shivji and others. Malvi H M and R.

S. C. CT.528-1403-09—Wadia G. and Co. Ratanji Framji Batliboi and another vs Javerbai widow and others.

900-10—Mirza M. and M. Thakar Laljee Padamsey vs Kansara Narcn Lalji. Malvi H. M. and R.

313-11—Manchershaw and N. Nusserwanji Cawasji Poonawalla vs Bhawaram Ramchandra. Khunderao L. and M.

125-11—Sabnis and G. (ForPauper). Saibai widow vs Rangoobai widow and others Little and Co.

797-09—Madhavjee K. and C. Dewji Waghji and another vs Hansraj Waghji and others. Little and Co.

557-11—Edgelow G. W. and Co. J. D. Dholandas and Co. a firm vs Dwarkadas Tribhowandas Matubhai J. and M.

1066-10—Dikshit D. and S. Bai Monghibai vs Moti Jitha and Co. a firm Bhaishanker K. and G.

168-11—Manchershaw and N. Ismailji Essoofalli vs Abdul Hoosein Peerbhoy. Payne and Co.

118-11—Wadia G. and Co. Burjorji Maneckji Patel vs Maneckji Jamasji Patel and others. J. R. Patell and Co.

47-11—Bicknell M. and R. Hasanalli Esmailji Jinawalla vs Vazirbai widow and others.

1181-10—J. R. Patell and Co. Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Seewalla vs Rustomji Merwanji Dalal and others. Craigie B. and C.

593-11 Hiralal and Co. D. K. Thakur vs Anandrao Bhai alias Bhasker, Patel Bicknell M. and R.

561-11—Mulla and M. Dhakoomal Kana Ram vs Shridham Gopinath and others Motichand and D. In person.

634-11—Hiralal and Co. Brijlal Bhagwandin Trivedi vs Sabaji Savaliaram Mehta and others Edgelow G W and Co.

IMPORTATION OF DRUGS TO BOMBAY.

Further Restrictions.

The following Press note which was issued on 2nd February, 1911, as now amended by Government reads as follows:—

The following orders regarding the regulations for the importation, possession, and sale of cocaine, beta-eucaine, beta-cocaine, lacate, and holocaine are published for general information :—

Under the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, dated the 18th November, 1909, the bringing of cocaine, beta-cocaine, beta-eucaine, lactate, and holocaine by sea or land into British India by means of the post is prohibited while their importation by any other means is restricted to cases in which they are imported by persons, or by the authorised agents of persons who have been specially permitted by the Local Government to import the drugs.

The Governor in Council is now pleased to direct that the sale of cocaine, beta-cocaine, beta-eucaine, lactate, and holocaine be prohibited, except for "bona fide" medical purposes, and that no licenses for their sale be given to any person other than druggists, chemists and medical practitioners. Such persons, as desirous of taking out licenses, should apply to the Collector who will grant them under certain specified conditions at his discretion. The forms as well as the conditions of the licenses should be the same, "mutatis mutandis" as those which have been approved by Government for cocaine.

The Governor in Council is further pleased to direct, (1) that the limit upto which the drugs in question as well as cocaine and novocaine may be transported or removed with a permit from any one place to any other place in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind and Aden, shall be one-tenth of a grain whether in a dry state or in solution, provided that the limit shall be twenty grains when the drugs are transported or removed by duly licensed medical practitioner and six grains when they are transported or removed by a person holding a "bona fide" prescription from a qualified medical practitioner, (2) that the limit up to which the drugs in question, as well as cocaine and novocaine, may be sold by retail at one time or to one and the same person other than a duly licensed medical practitioner, chemist or druggist, in the aggregate on any one day shall be one-tenth of a grain provided that the limit shall be six grains if the drugs are sold to a person holding a "bona fide" prescription from a qualified medical practitioner.

The Collector of Bombay has been authorized to issue permits under section 10, clause (a), of the Bombay Abkari Act, for the export of any quantity of cocaine, beta-cocaine, beta-eucaine, lactate and holocaine which has been imported under section 9, clause (a).

EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY.

Fireworks in the Stadium.

On Sunday at 10 p. m. in the Stadium there will be a grand display of fireworks by Messrs. Jas. Pain and Sons, London. Last Sunday there was a record attendance and it is anticipated that an even larger crowd will be attracted this week to witness the display which is being arranged. The Committee are making special arrangements to pass the audience into the Stadium both from the Exhibition and the outside entrances without any delay or crush. In addition to the fireworks the mounted band of the 7th Princess Royal's Dragoon Guards will play in the Stadium, and, as it is the first occasion that this has been arranged for in the Exhibition, it is hoped that it will prove a great attraction. Two British regimental bands will also play in the Exhibition during the evening.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails to-day at 2-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances on Course. M. S.	Entered by
Turquoise.....	18 46	Messrs I W Stokes and J F Preston.
Melody	34 54	Officers B A
Eileen IV	Scr	J F Watson Esq and Major Muter
Mahshuka	19 53	G J Lennox Esq
Minx	6s ...	Major W H Dickinson
Isca	38 49	Dr E Faulkner

Course :—Cee Vessel—A Mark Boat Stationed 2·9 miles North of Kennery—The Bombay Light Ship—Cee Vessel. All marks to starboard—Length 21 miles.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails to-day.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances on Course. M. S.	Entered by.
Trixie	24 12	Maj Dobbs & Capt McIver
Antelope.....	31 15	Officers Warwickshire Regt
Arin.....	31 16	The Hon Mr W T Morison, C S I
Lylie	24 12	Messrs D Fraser & R E Fischer
Pepita.....	43 21	Lt J White, R N
Maya	Scr	P T Janson Esq
Carrie.....	Scr	J B K Macbeth Esq

Course :—Cee Vessel—Sunk Rock p.rt—S. Karanja p.rt—Cee: Vessel—Tucker Beacon Starboard—N. Karanja Starboard—Cee: Vessel Length 12·08 Miles.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 2-50 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances on course M. S.	Entered by
Fercella	4 30	Dr B K Goldsmith
Maud	2 42	Officers R E
Mavourneen	2 42	Newman Taylor Esq
Millie	8 6	Messrs. Chapman and Tweddle
Cluiha	Scr	Capt J J Welch
Lapwing.....	8 6	C N Moberly Esq
Valkyrie.....	9 54	R Walker Esq
Curlew	4 30	Messrs A S Orr and H B Pilcher
Swallow.....	6 18	E Y Watson Esq
Cricket	15 18	T S Gregson Esq
Marie Louise.....	16 12	K MacIver Esq

Course :—Cee: Vessel—Mark Buoy p.rt—N. Karanja p.rt—Cee: Vessel—N. Karanja p.rt—Cee: Vessel. Length 10·81 miles.

CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at p. m to-day.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances on Course. M. S.	Entered by.
Launch	Scr	H M S Defence
36' Pinnace.....	4 53	H M S Defence
Gig	26 50	H M S Defence
Gig	26 50	H M S Defence
Launch	Scr	H M S Cochrane
36' Pinnace.....	4 53	H M S Cochrane
Whaler Montague.	4 53	H M S Cochrane
36' Pinnace	4 53	H M S Natal

Course :—6 Length 9·76 miles.

BOMBAY RACES.

4th Extra Meeting.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

The following is the time and order of running of to-day's races at Mahaluxmi :—

	p. m.
1st Race—The New Lilliputs Plate (Divided).	3 0
2nd Race—The New Lilliputs Plate (Divided).	3-30
3rd Race—The Lingfield Plate	4- 0
4th Race—The Santa Cruz Plate... ...	4-30
5th Race—A Maiden Arab Plate ...	5- 0
6th Race—The Marine Lines Plate ...	5-25
7th Race—The Arab Pony Consolation Plate	5-55

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES:—

	Standard Time. p. m.
Colaba	2-24
Church Gate	2-29
Arrives at Mahaluxmi	2-39

The Beginning of Happiness is Health, and the beginning of Health is an active Liver. Make it so by using FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the health liver and drops.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Bombay Churches.

1st Sunday after Epiphany—7th January.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. W. A. Sawtell; Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion—Choral.—Agutter in G. Hymns—248, 78, 315, 268. 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Tours in F. Anthem—23rd Psalm—Faulkner. Hymns—488, 74.—Collections for Cathedral High Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy: Rev. W. J. M. Kennelly Senior Chaplain, and Rev. J. B. Glass.—8 a. m., Holy Communion; 9-45 a. m. Choral Matins; 5-15 p. m., Sunday School; 6-30 Choral Evensong and Sermon; 10-30 p.m. Evensong and Watch service, feast of circumcision.

S. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy: Rev. G F. Harvey. 7-15 a. m. and at 8 a. m. Holy Eucharist; 9-30 a.m., Parade Service; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong Sermon and Carols. Week days.—Thursday 7-30 a. m., Holy Eucharist; Daily 8-30 a.m., Matins; Daily 5 p.m., Evensong.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: Rev. Canon Haywood; Rev. J. H. Robinson; Rev. T. W. Sharply—8 a. m. Morning Prayer, and Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura, Foras Road:—Priest in charge, the Rev. Arthur French, M.A., Superintending Missionary S. P. G.; Assistant Priest, (Tamil Congregations), the Rev. Jas. Martin; Churchwardens: Hindustani, Vacant; Tamil, Mr. A. G. Joseph.—Sunday—7-45 a. m., Morning Prayer (Urdu); 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Morning Prayer or Holy Communion, (Tamil); 3-30 p. m., Sunday School; 4-30 p.m., Evening Service (Urdu). Daily Services (Urdu), 7-30 a.m., and 5 p.m.; The Holy Eucharist is celebrated on Saint's Days and Holy Days at 7-30 a.m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill.—8 a. m., Matins; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

S. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Clergy Rev J. Andrew Smith 8 a. m. Holy Communion 8-45 a. m., Matins; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon Preacher; Rev. J. Andrew-Smith.

S. Nicholas Church:—10 a. m., Holy Communion; 7 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy; Vacant—8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. Jivan Londhe, 6-30 a.m. (English); 7-30 a.m., (Marathi); 9 a.m. (Gujrathi) 4 p.m (Canarese); 6-30 p.m. (Marathi).

Church of the Good Shepherd, Dharavi.—Priest in charge, Rev. J Martin.—Services: Sundays

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Palitana, 1934 tons, Captain H. McDiarmed, arrived in harbour yesterday from Basrah December 20, via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The German East African Line steamer President 3056 tons, Captain P. Brimer, will sail to-day, for Zanzibar and with a general cargo and passengers.

The German East African Line steamer Markgraf, 3325 tons, Captain H. Hill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Dares-Salaam, December 19, with general cargo and 208 deck passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Trantenfels, 2932 tons, Captain F. Hupier, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Sangola, 3348 tons, Captain Scott, sailed yesterday for Rangoon and with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Minlha, 630 tons, Captain H. Stockwell, sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Malda, 1250 tons, Captain H. W. Bamber, arrived in harbour yesterday from Basrah December 27, via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Medina.....Capt A E M ...Chatfield Royal Navy
H M S Defence.....Capt G H Bruce .....Royal Navy
H M S Cochrane...Capt W E G Goodenough ...Royal Navy
H M S Argyll...Capt M Culme-Seymour...Royal Navy
H M S Natal.....Capt Clement Grentorex...R Navy
H M S Perseus.....Comdr C F B Powell...R Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr John Harvey...Special Service steamer.
H I M S Lawrence ...Comdr de Burgh.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 5.

Palitana.....2438 Snowdon.....6-1-12.....Graves Cotton & Co
Baron Ardrossan .....2774 Reid .....K N & Co
Bagna.....2942 Nicoll .....T Morrison & Co
Warrington Court.....2334 Williams .....Captain
Thorpe Dalmeny.....2533 Hay.....K N & Co
Gard.....757 Andreason ...F F Campbell & Co
Euphorina .....2444 Stevens .....T M & Co
Gunenfels .....3501 Fransiers...W & A Graham & Co
Gallia.....565 Wratt...repairing ...J Mackintosh & Co
Imani .....2979 Rosewaine.....J F & Co
Kaisar .....604 King .....M M & Co
Kilkerran.....2413 .....W & A Graham & Co
Mawab.....2041 Elliot .....T M & Co
Ouda.....5449 Redlock...Karachi...10-1...M M & Co
Queenscor.....2409 Dunn .....The Captain
Santhia.....3353 Seddon .....M M & Co
Salsette .....3391 Lewellin ...Aden...6-1.....P & O Co
Sangola.....3349 Scott.....M M & Co
Trantenfels.....2732 Hupeir...W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 5.

PRINCES DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Markgraf	3325	Thle...	Zanzibar	13-1	A Strander & Co
C&R Towergate	2356	Jackson	Antwerp	6-1	W & A G & Co
F Avala	1382	Canham	Mostyn Deeps	6-1	T Morrison & Co
G Sudrie	1613	Pigot	Aden	6-1	Arab St Co
H President	3086	Stemer	Zanzibar	6-1	A Strander & Co
K Amsterdam	3153	Goosmurs	Philadelphia	10-1	W & A G & Co
M Shah Ameer	2023	Brewes	Shah S N Co	10-1	B & P S N Co
M Mohammadi	1251	Newby	Jeddah	8-1	B & P S N Co
O Sahara	2665	Park	Genoa	9-1	J Mackintosh & Co
P Pasenfe's	3419	Bogelagin	Karachi	12-1	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ischia	2430	Belsito	Kobe	10-1	R Line
2 Islami	1604	Goode	Mauritius	6-1	B & P S N Co
3 R Rubattino	2631	Piazzoni	Genoa	15-1	R Line
5 Detmold	2816	Winter	Liverpool		W & A G & Co
6 Imani	2979	Rosewaine			J Finlay & Co
7 Abidos	1937	Davies	Africa		Bo S N Co
8 Reagent	3356	Petris	Trieste	16-1	A L S N Co
9 Toronto	3949	Pickering	Karachi	9-1	J Finlay & Co
12&13 Persia	4954	Haughton	London	13-1	P & O Co
15 Ceylon Maru	3142	Tozawa	Kobe	15-1	N Y Kaisha

H W P D

Indrapati.....513 Esmail...N F...N F...Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels	Commanders	From
5	Markgraf	Thle	D'Salaam, Dec 19
	Trantenfels	Hupier	Hamburg, Dec 3
	Malda	Bamber	Basreh, Dec 27
	Palitana	McDiarmid	Basreh, Dec 20

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
5	Itria	Honywood	Calcutta, &c
	Grimsbergen	Goot	Antwerp
	Sangola	Scott	Rangoon, &c
	Minhla	Stockwell	Rangoon

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer R Rubattino, for Genoa, &c.
„ Markgraf, for Zanzibar, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Cleopatra, left Trieste on the 1st instant and is due here on the 16th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 5.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—70 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 8 bales carpets, A Laduck; 30 bundles moosmis, B J Bhumgara; 500 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co; 4,000 cwts gram, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Toronto s—3,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Detmold s—2,300 tons manganese ore, E A Willis.

FOR HAMBURG.

Brenfels s—2,500 cwts myrabollams P Mathooradas and Co; 630 cwts horns, E Mahomed; 240 cwts horns, Hollinshurst and Co; 228 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 4,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Reagent s—300 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 5,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchund and Co; 6,000 wheat, O Boggiano and Co; 12,740 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Reagent s—85 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 644 pieces teakwood planks, Mackenzies Saw Mills; 187 cwts mother of pearl shell, M Jaferbhoy; 110 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ceylon Maru s—1,250 cwts onion, R E Dadachanji; 200 bales twist, M M Esaabhai; 100 bales cotton, S J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ceylon Maru s—200 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ceylon Maru s—1,300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co.

Malda s—350 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, D D Curranee and Co; 800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Malda s—2,100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Ceylon Maru s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Ceylon Maru s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

(Registered under Indian Companies' Act)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000
DIVIDED into 100,000 SHARES
of Rs. 50 each
HEAD OFFICE
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

AUDITORS
A. F. FERGUSON & Co.
Chartered Accountants.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Deposits for 12 months are taken for sums not less than Rs. 500 at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Short Deposits are taken for sums not less than 5,000. Rates may be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts are opened with sums of Rs. 500 and upwards for approved customers. Interest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June of each year and at 2½ per cent. from July to December on daily balances from Rs. 500.

The Bank grants loans, cash credits and demand advances against approved securities.

A few Shares are available. For Prospectus and other particulars apply to the Manager.

S. N. PONCHKHANAWALA,
C. A. I. B. (London)
Manager.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES
INCLUDING
SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
£6 Indian Agents £7
MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,
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And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Kolla Ghat Street and 100 Olive Street, Calcutta.

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A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to
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If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
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RECKITT & SONS,
Hull, England.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

"MINIMGRAND"

LIPP GRAND, AT THE PRICE OF A COTTAGE PIANO.

PIANOFORTE SPECIALLY BUILT FOR INDIA.

In the large field of choice offered by Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ltd., in Horizontal Grand and Upright Pianos is their collection of the
CHOICEST OF CHOICE PIANOS, THE
Lipp "MINIMGRAND"
possesses a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in many grand pianos of much greater length. It entirely supersedes all grades of a similar length made by any maker in the world.

If you will give us the opportunity we will prove all we state.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
MARCKS & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 6th January, 1912.

THE OUTLOOK IN CHINA.

YUAN SHI-KAI is unquestionably the strongest man in China, but whether he will be able to restore order and give that country the permanent peace which is so fervently to be desired is problematical. The resignation of the Prince Regent seemed to clear the way for the establishment of a new form of Government, but our countrymen in China profess little hope of any immediate lasting settlement. It is generally admitted that the Prince Regent, though well-intentioned has been unsuccessful in his administration, and the purport is endorsed of the Imperial Rescript which, accepting that resignation, observes "The people's hearts were broken, the country was in a state of turmoil and hence one man's mismanagement had caused the nation to suffer miserably. The author's regrets and repentance were already too late and if he continued in power his commands would soon be disregarded." He wept and pleaded to be allowed to resign the Regency, expressing his earnest intention to abstain from further participation in politics, we read and the Empress Dowager adds "I, Empress Dowager, living within the palace, am ignorant of the state of affairs. But I do know that rebellion exists and fighting continues, causing disasters everywhere, while the commerce of friendly nations suffers. I must inquire into the circumstances and find a remedy." But the Empress Dowager's solicitude is also too late; too late her realisation that the Regent, honest though ambitious and unskilled in politics, being misled, has harassed the people. The acceptance of his resignation is approved and while congratulating the Regent on his self-sacrifice foreign journals published in China sympathise with the man upon his ill-starred career. Chosen to succeed one who was a mistress of statecraft, an adept in all court intrigue and possessed of an extraordinary faculty for mastering, and making subservient to her will the discordant elements of that much distracted empire, his Highness was confronted by a task with which he had neither the skill nor strength to cope. On his resignation the administrative power passed *de jure* into the hands of Yuan Shih-Kai and the Cabinet. If this had satisfied the revolutionaries all would have been well, but the declaration by the Empress Dowager that she would lead forth the Emperor to audiences and ceremonials and that rescripts would hereafter bear his seal, at once complicated matters and placed Yuan Shih-Kai in a position of extreme delicacy.

We do not hear that any attempt has been made by Provincial Viceroys and statesmen in Peking to induce the Empress Dowager and the infant Emperor to abdicate peacefully, but doubtless that is the object of the armistice and we can well understand that the manœuvring for the formation of a provisional Government and the fluctuating course of the peace negotiations are watched with eager anxiety. From very quarter of the Empire news reaches the capital of unrest, shortage of money and open lawlessness. The revolutionaries have to a large extent succeeded in establishing order where they are in possession. But in the open country, among villages and hamlets it cannot be expected that they can control the elements of general unrest which spring up with the growth of civil war. According to a Shanghai journal there are those who at any time would seize the opportunity of the relaxation of authority to plunder and ravage. There are those of whom the floods of last summer and autumn have stripped of all that they possessed. And there are others, how many yet it is impossible to compute, to whom the war has brought directly or indirectly, stark beggary. "Every available penny is being thrown into the war-chest and whatever is left is being hoarded against a not impossible day of absolute extremity; certainly it is not being put into the ordinary channels of trade. Even in wealthy Shanghai the war levies are beginning to awake discontent; how much more heavily the pressure must be felt in less favoured centres may be well imagined. Already the injudicious haste with which provincial taxation was abolished is bringing its own reward. The abolition was a bold stroke for popular favour, but it creates two new dangers; one that persons with money to lend will drive hard bargains, to cause soreness and ill-feeling when the needs of the moment are satisfied; the other, that at the end of the present month the Republican authorities will find themselves compelled to reimpose the suspended taxation, with consequences which is impossible to foresee, but all too easy to fear."

The prospect of the formation of a provisional Government was hailed with relief at the beginning of last month, for it was felt that when there was a body of men which could speak with authority for all revolting provinces alike, there would be at least something to argue with, something to which representations could be made, a voice which could state definitely whether there was to be peace or whether the country must resign itself to indefinite war. But it does not seem that even yet is there such a voice. And it is the continued suspense which is paralysing trade and distressing our countrymen in the Far East as well as Chinese people themselves. The vagueness of the object of the revolutionaries—apart from the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty—has told fearfully upon the maintenance of order and the course of trade. Yet, says the *North China Herald*, even now, when the birth of a tangible Government is proudly heralded, fresh doubts, however, unwillingly arise; and while a strong and truly representative Government would meet with a wide welcome, the circumstances of recent debatings cannot but awake misgivings. The Republican party is anything but unanimous in its demands. While some would be content with little, there are others who would ask much, that much paling into insignificance in face of the demands of yet a third section. And it is to these divergent elements that our Anglo-Chinese contemporaries address some words of advice. Recognising that it is not so easy after victory has been allowed to subordinate self to the common weal, they urge revolutionary leaders to aim at that—as the kind of sacrifice which China demands of them to-day. Were it exclusively a case of Manchus or Chinese there might be better ground for such distrust as actually appears. The forces combining for the beggary and disintegration of the Empire are too evident to admit of being trifled with, the leaders are warned, and unless they are prepared to make some sacrifices the advent of permanent peace will be long deferred.

LONGER COPYRIGHT.

REPRINTS of good books just as they fall out of copyright, is a conspicuous feature and a very good one, of recent publications. It well deserves to be encouraged in every way; but the new Copyright Bill severely discourages it, and indeed we shall not be surprised if this feature will not disappear altogether for a considerable time. The present Act, as is well known, confines the copyright period to forty-two years or seven years after the author's death, whichever be the longest. But the new Bill extends this period to the life of the author and fifty years after his death. This is an excessively long period and we are sorry to see Lord Courtney's very sensible protest in the House of Lords disallowed. The public wants good books at a cheap price and the present term of forty-two years was fairly long. Now it will have to wait for an almost indefinite period for the later works of great Victorian authors, like Tennyson, Ruskin, Froude, Lecky and many others. Lecky's famous history of Rationalism first appeared in 1865 and its copyright expired only last year under the existing law because the author died in 1903. This book which its original publishers sold till last year for half a sovereign has been reprinted by other enterprising houses and can now be had for a shilling. But the same author's history of England, whose first volumes were published in 1878 will not be available for very cheap reissue till 1953. The several volumes of Froude's famous history of "England under the Tudors" which first appeared before 1869 have been reprinted by the thousand in the last few years after their copyright expired and have been read by the English-speaking public all the world over to an extent they had never been read when they were published in their costlier form. But the same popular historian's work on the the English in Ireland, which, being first published in 1872, would in ordinary course have been available for cheap shilling or even sixpenny reprint in a couple of years will now be withdrawn from the hands of the very large public till 1944, for Froude died in 1894. The effect of the present Bill, on the philosophical works of Herbert Spencer, as Lord Courtney pointed out, would be to lock them up in more or less costly editions till 1953. It is not desirable in the interests of philosophy, culture, and education that such works should remain almost closed to the public except in costly copyright print for so long a time. It is necessary that the new generation should get access to them in very cheap reprints for the sake of their own mental improvement and well being. It is strange that such a bar should have been put to popularising good literature amongst the poor by a professedly Radical Government which owes its existence to the democracy. There is greater need than ever for rightly educating the proletariat of England to qualify them to use properly the political power placed in their hands. Good literature as embodied in great books written by our best thinkers of the immediately first generation, ought to be rendered easily available to the masses and this it is proved can only be done by limiting and not extending the period of copyright. It is sometimes said that publishers holding the copyright also issue cheap editions; but they do so only a little before their exclusive rights are going to terminate, and even then they rarely put forward six-penny and shilling reprints. They do this only under the year of their copyright expiring, but now that this year will disappear for a long time, we shall not be surprised if even tolerably cheap reprints by copyright holders will grow less numerous than at present.

SIR RONALD ROSS AND MEDICAL MISSIONS.

SIR RONALD ROSS, the other day opened an exhibition in Manchester under the auspices of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts and spoke in favour of the doctor and the clergymen going hand in hand. But continuing he delivered an instructive address on the subject and showed that the two had been associated throughout the ages. Perhaps, said he, our knowledge of medicine began in ancient Egypt. It had now been ascertained by archæologists that the medical profession and the Church in ancient Egypt were not only associated but were one. The temples were hospitals, and the priests were the doctors and he believed, the sanitarians. It might not be generally known that they were advanced scientific men. We had convincing proof that the priests in ancient Egypt must have carried on researches into diseases and obtained knowledge which we had only recently rediscovered. Probably one of their most wonderful discoveries was that the effect of the venom of a serpent could be neutralised by the bile of a venomous serpent. That was known to the ancient Egyptians, and the information had been handed down to the Abyssinians. When we came to think of it that was a very remarkable discovery. Another discovery by the priests in ancient Egypt was the relation of the rat to plague. We knew that it was certain insects which carried the germ from the rat to the human being. In ancient Greece we found that the priests were the physicians and the temples were the hospitals. In his opinion the ideal missionary must be both a priest and a medical man. He would enforce his precepts more if he possessed the double knowledge. He could wish as a sanitarian that he had the power of the priest in ancient Egypt. The sanitarian had to tell the public they must not do this or that for the sake of health, or they would die or get ill. What was the result? The public did not attend. The sanitarians talked in vain, but if they had been like the priests and could have said, as the ancient priests could, "If you don't do this you will be punished"—in a way he would not mention,—the public would have attended to them. It was to be noticed that in the ancient laws, the Levitical law, the law of the Koran, of the great religious books of India, there were Chapters on sanitary matters, enforced by divine decree. Sir Ronald might have added "a pity there are not more of them," for if such were the case the work of public health officers in India would be simplified. But Sir Ronald did not lecture his hearers; he told them that in the great work of medical missions in the field they had to elevate the minds of the poor aborigines in many countries, and had to teach them the rules of health as well as to cure disease. It had often been said that our Empire in India had been made by the sword. So it had, said he, but it had also been made by missionaries and by doctors. Such is emphatically the case and medical missions are those to which first consideration should invariably be given in India, in China and every tropical country.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Himalaya" with the China and Australian mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m., to-morrow.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharajah of Mysore, who has been on a visit to Allahabad, left last night for Benares.

THE *Pioneer* states that Mr. Bosanquet, Political Agent at Indore, has been placed on special duty for the next few months in the Foreign Office.

AT their meeting on Thursday, the Directors of the Bank of Bengal, declared a dividend for the half-year ended 31st ultimo at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and a bonus to shareholders of Rs. 10 per share.

THE Hon. Mr. C. E. Barrow has been appointed a member of the Punjab Legislative Council, in place of Sir James MacDouie resigned, and will take over the duties of Chief Secretary this afternoon.

THE Reverend Mr. Irwin, Garrison Chaplain, Allahabad, has filed a suit, claiming Rs. 1,500 compensation from the Municipal Board for damages to his horse which was injured by falling, while the plaintiff was riding on a road not kept in repair. The Municipality deny all liability.

THE authorities are making necessary arrangements for the Magh Mela. This year being Adhkumbh, big crowds of pilgrims are expected to visit the confluence of the rivers and a rush has already commenced.

THERE has just died in the workhouse of the Danish island of Ryesgade "Margaret, Princess of Araucania and Patagonia." The "Almanach de Gotha" does not recognise her title or her late father's kingdom. He was Antoine Tounens, a lawyer, and the son of a Gascon butcher. In 1861, with a handful of followers, he persuaded the people of Araucania to accept him as ruler, adopted the style of King Orelie-Antoine I., and began to develop his kingdom in fine style. The Chilian Government sent an army against him, subdued his kingdom, and confined His Majesty to prison, from which it needed French intervention to release him. He died in 1878 in great poverty, and his daughter has had a like hapless fate. The modern world is too disciplined for the heroic swashbuckler who was happy in the spacious days of Elizabeth.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

THE CAMDEN TOWN GROUP.

Paris Play with a Purpose.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 15.

It is difficult to write with becoming gravity of some of the pictures by the Camden Town Group at the Carfax Gallery in Bury-street. There is cleverness displayed in plenty, but there is also insincerity and affectation, which hurt the cause of art in a country like England, where "blague" in painting is not understood. Genius can be forgiven anything, but not flippancy masquerading in a very cheap disguise. It was certain that Post-Impressionism would make converts, for its excellence as an advertising medium was obvious. It should have been equally obvious that no one can become a Post-Impressionist merely by taking thought, and some of the gentlemen from Camden Town wear the motley so clumsily that nobody need be taken in. But there is also the question of taste. One would prefer to leave the bizarre caricatures of Mr. P. Wyndam Lewis to speak for themselves. Such innocent productions are amusing enough where they deal with no serious theme, but surely his "Virgin and Child" is rather steep. Whatever humour his art may conceal might be employed to better purpose on subjects less likely to give offence. This, at least, should be said in praise of the little show: however one may dislike its lack of serious intention, the beauty of its ensemble is beyond dispute. Looking down the gallery, one is conscious of a jewel-like glow—a Byzantine richness that might delight the heart even of Sir William Richmond.

THE GRAFTON GALLERY CATALOGUE.

It is possible that the Exhibition of old Masters at the Grafton Gallery, for the benefit of the National Art Collections Fund, is not attracting so many visitors as the similar exhibition of last year. If this be so, it might lead one to deplore the British taste for the Fine Arts. No one interested in painting should fail to pay a visit to the Grafton Gallery, but, more than that, no one with even a distant intimacy with culture should fail to grasp this unique opportunity of seeing many rare masterpieces that may be never seen in public again. To add the attractiveness of the collection, the committee has permitted the publication of a magnificent illustrated catalogue under the editorship of Mr. Roger Fry and Mr. Maurice W. Brockwell. There is none more competent to do justice to the Exhibition than these two gentlemen, and as the catalogue contain no fewer than eighty plates, it is in all respects a desirable possession. It is published by Mr. Philip Lee Warner at the Medici Society in Grafton-street.

THE OPERA SEASON.

The autumn season at Covent Garden has been exceptionally successful. The undiminished—one might almost say growing—popularity of the "Ring" has surprised not a few, including the management, which never expected that it could run three cycles. Herr Schalk certainly "made good," as the Americans have taught us to say, and the performances reached a high level though hardly one deserves to be called memorable. The public does not seem to have taken overkindly to *Konigskinder*. One thinks this is one of the cases where the public deserves to be scolded and will see its mistake sooner or later. The original plan of the season was upset by the success of the "Ring" and also by the triumphs of the Russian Ballet. They did not add to their repertoire all the new things they promised, and one can hardly blame them, seeing that with their old favourites they succeeded in filling the house time after time with enthusiastic crowds. The success has been one of brains as well as feet. All the expressive and agile dancing in the world could not have had such a result had it not been for the artistic genius which inspires the whole. It has been said—and, with some truth—that the production of the Russian Ballet cost less than those at some of our own theatres. One has been told that sometimes one "creation" worn in a musical comedy costs as much as the dresses of a whole scene in a Russian ballet. If so, so much the better, and let our managers learn the lesson. The enthusiasm reached its climax on Saturday, when the Ballet said goodbye. The house was packed—in the cheaper seats as well as in the stalls and boxes. This is worth mentioning, because at first the gallery was not over-full. Perhaps the gods had got hold of the idea that the Ballet was merely a diversion for the Idle Rich; but apparently they have been undeceived, for the audiences up above have been growing steadily all the time. On Saturday, Mlle. Karsavina received a huge bouquet to which was attached a small ballet slipper of gold—an offering "from some red-hot enthusiasts in the gallery"—and thereby hangs a tale. It need only be said that the programme was one to tempt the most jaded epicure—"Le Cornaval," "Les Sylphides" "Le Spectre de la Rose," and "Scheherazade"—and that the achievements of everybody, from the chief artists to the back row (if there is a back row) had never before been so remarkable. After each ballet there was a great demonstration, and at the close there was a scene such as one hardly thought a British audience could perform. For at least a quarter of an hour by the clock the principal artists and M. Fokine were kept busy coming before the curtain again and again.

M. SAFONOFF.

An able conductor was M. Safonoff, who conducted the "Pathetic Symphony" of Tchaikovsky at the Philharmonic concert on Tuesday. If Herr Steinbach's rendering of Brahms is quite different from what we usually understand by Teutonic. M. Safonoff's interpretation of Tchaikovsky was equally far from the conventional idea of what is Slavonic. In fact, with all its warmth and highly coloured emotion, it was one of the most restrained and logical renderings one can remember in recent years, particularly in the third movement, which so often degenerates into a mere orgy. A good many listeners were astonished to find that, after all, there is a good deal of sound logic in its structure. The most striking thing about it was the way in which M. Safonoff restrained his forces for the final climax, which, however, was overwhelming when he did give it to us. It was not a climax of sound only, but of true intensity. Miss Fanny Davies' playing of the Fourth Concerto of Beethoven was supremely artistic, and she was accompanied with the utmost sympathy. Mme. Blauvelt sang "Una Voce" with charm and brilliancy.

"LES SAUTERELLES."

The theatre of Emile Fabre is the theatre of ideas. There is in "Les Sauterelles" given at the Vaudeville, Paris, an idea, dynamic in its force. The plague of locusts, says the author out of the mouth of his characters, has descended upon the colonies, and devoured every green thing. And the unfortunate "administres" of Marianne mourn and refuse to be comforted by loans raised for their benefit (according to the Western notion), but paid by themselves. The moral of this striking play, which produced so profound an impression to-night, is this: Follow the English example, leave the natives to their own devices (within certain limits), do not seek to impose the Napoleonic Code, the gendarmerie, the judiciary, the prison system and the other advantages of Western civilisation. In place of the swarm of functionaries to administer the country on European, and particularly French lines, adopt the plan of a few officials properly paid and impregnated with the right spirit of adapting Western dominance to the native temperament. This is the lesson that seems to emerge from this play with a purpose.

THE VALUE OF PROTECTION.

Generally a production of the sort proves to be a tract, and nothing else, but M. Fabre is an accomplished playwright, and his work is interesting from the point of stagecraft as well as from its subject. It begins by picturing the Resident in Indo-China entertaining his staff at reception. The guests disappear, and the Resident begins to smoke opium. Then the Governor-General arrives—an official with scruples. "He wants to know." What about this story of the Emperor's concubine, who was ordered to be executed by the resident himself? The latter expostulates at such a calumny, and explains as much as he thinks worth while. "You and I will never work together," says the Governor General. The Resident is surprised and, in a tone of easy insolence, asks his superior what he means. "I regret I cannot revoke you," says the other; "but I can give you a year's leave. Take it; you are an ill man." But the Resident declines the pointed invitation. He is not ill; he will remain and when the other insists, he invokes, furiously, his protector in high quarters. The Governor has to bow to political pressure; indeed, a telegram which he receives at this moment announces his appointment as Ambassador to Constantinopole. The unfaithful steward, victim of opium and morphine, is made interim Governor-General. We have already seen the hand of politics; we have already heard that France cares not two straws for her colonies, and the official advice that a touch of dynamite should be given at luncheon to a native agitator. Now we see a pompous new Governor-General, who has assembled his functionaries to hear their opinion on the new loan. Nine millions sterling are required to teach the natives how to live "a la francaise." Each functionary develops his own plan for the spending of the money, whilst the Governor crowns it all by a plan of his own: the abolition of polygamy and the reform of local justice, which seems to him absurd, since he does not understand the principles. The Director of Public Works has the most interesting projects to offer; the building of a theatre—admirable instrument of French culture—the construction of roads, fifty feet wide, and the installation of a cable between the colony and the mother country.

TAXES AND REBELLION.

Alas! the loan has melted like butter on hot toast, and in the third act the Governor has determined upon new taxes. As he declares, one must benefit the people in spite of themselves. The Governor, after the manner of a spurious Napoleon, wishes to impose his will upon the Viceroys; but they refuse to sign the edict. This is one of the most successful scenes of the play. The Asiatic atmosphere is rendered by these solemn-looking mandarins, who contrast, by their impassivity and world-weary finesse of philosophy, the turbulent activity of their conquerors. One gives a description of the French: he has been in France. "They are barbarians," he says, in the softest accents. He was present at the Chamber and heard their discussion, and on May Day, he saw the agitation of the labour forces. The Mandarins plot for the overthrow of the French.

EXCITING SCENES.

Meanwhile the fete of inauguration is prepared in all unconsciousness of the rebellion. It bursts upon the guests at the Palace of the Governor in the course of the ball. The electricity is cut, and the native servants flee. There is riot and confusion and terror amongst the "belles dames" of the functionaries. And in the fifth act it reaches its climax. There are no means of communicating with the soldiery, and the men of the party take arms themselves. Happily, when everything seems lost, there is the sound of bugles; the French troops arrive. "La Nouvelle France" is saved to the Republic, and the cable informs Paris that the natives had revolted against the Court and Mandarins. Henceforth, there is to be a Protectorate, and the happy people will be given the universal suffrage. The play, strenuous in its propaganda, obtains at all points the suffrage of the house—significant verdict on the eve of the Moroccan debate in Parliament. Magnificently staged by M. Porel, it is also superbly acted. It is difficult to mention names in a cast so tremendous, but M. Duquesne is impressive as the Governor-General, whilst Jean Dax gives a picture of a Mandarin which is remarkable. One of the most talented creations is that of Mlle. Polaire, who plays with great originality the wife of a native Minister tasting the dangerous joys of a Western flirtation.

RANGOON CIGARETTES CASE.

No Breach of Trade Mark.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 5.

This afternoon the District Magistrate of Rangoon passed order in the case in which Mr. F. M. Jonas charged Mr. A. W. Binning of Messrs. Binning and Co. with the offence under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act in connection with the Salasbil cigarettes. Without calling upon the defendant his Worship said there was no general trade description that applied to Egyptian cigarettes.

EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 5.

The Eucharistic Congress was brought to a close yesterday evening by a public act of the adoration of the Blessed Sacrament at the San Thome Cathedral. The service opened with an eloquent sermon preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Kenealy, Archbishop of Simla. The promoter of the Congress, Revd. Father Caspar, was allotted a prominent place in the Sanctuary. There was an immense gathering, and a procession round and about the Cathedral followed, thousands joining. The Madras Volunteer Guards band headed the procession. Splendid order was maintained in the streets. The scene was most impressive and behind the clergy and Bishops and Archbishops came Dr. Aelen, Archbishop of Madras, who was the celebrant and who carried the golden monstrance containing the Sacred Host.

THE LABOUR UNREST.

CONFERENCE TO SETTLE COTTON DISPUTE..

Proposals of Drastic Strike Action.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 5.

A Conference of cotton employers and operatives was held yesterday. The meeting lasted ten hours and was then adjourned.

Sir George Askwith took an active part in the proceedings. The chances of a settlement are more hopeful.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The Lancashire lock-out was discussed yesterday, at a meeting of the Management Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions. Telegrams were despatched everywhere throughout the country summoning a National Conference, on the 11th inst.

According to the *Standard*, proposals will be submitted to the Conference involving action more drastic than anything hitherto attempted by organised labour.

REVOLT IN CHINA.

Manchu Government and Peace.

SHANGHAI, JAN. 5.

Wu-Ting-Fang, in a further reply to the note of the Powers of December 21st, urging a speedy arrangement in the interests of all concerned, says the prospects of peace have been wilfully nullified by the Manchu Government breaking off negotiations and repudiating the decisions of its accredited representative, Tang-Shao-Yi.

NANKING, JAN. 5.

Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen arrived here yesterday. He has received a courteous letter from Yuan Shih-Kai, declaring that the entire people will be permitted to decide the form of Government and thanking him for the offer of the Presidency.

Italian Priests in Jeopardy.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

A message to the *Daily Mail* from Peking states that the Secretary of the Italian Legation has returned from Twi-Yuan-Fu and reports that conditions there are critical. This official states that brigands rule the town and that thirty Italian priests are in jeopardy.

The British and Italian Ministers have informed Yuan Shih-Kai of these statements and he has promised to send troops.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Near Peace Probable.

ROME, JAN. 4.

The principal sources of revenue during the last six months of 1911, show an increase of 30,625,000 lire. The *Tribuna* remarks that the financial resources of Italy are capable of withstanding every adverse occurrence marvellously.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

A message to the *Times* from Salonica states that the correspondent has reason to believe that the general conditions of a peace have already been arranged between Italy and Turkey, and that the near future will see the termination of hostilities.

INDIAN CURRENCY.

A Gold Standard.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

The annual letter issued by Messrs. Samuel [illegible] and Co., concerning bullion, says, finally the problem of Indian currency stands in the front rank of the financial questions of the day. The pressure in favour of a gold standard arises mainly from sentimental, rather than practical, reasons. If such a standard were announced to-morrow, and no restriction placed upon the amount of rupees which could be legally tendered to the Treasury, in exchange for gold, the Government could not avoid similar methods to those at present existing, unless a loan were launched, and a wasteful stock of gold provided."

"The wise course lies in accustoming the public to use both sovereigns and rupees, and in building up a sufficient reserve from the profits of coining silver. The contention of Indian financial circles that the gold reserves should be kept more liquid, is well founded, and this could be effected if short-dated Government obligations were substituted for the Consols now held by the Treasury."

Summarising the prospects for 1911-12, the letter says, "The balance of possibilities points to favourable prices for silver, provided always that nothing occurs to force the speculators in Bombay to sacrifice their stock, which is estimated at about four millions sterling."

M. C. C. IN AUSTRALIA

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The M. C. C. opened their engagement with fifteen of Geelong in dull, showery weather to-day. The attendance was small.

Batting first on a good wicket the M. C. C. hit up 285 for 8 wickets, at which total they declared. Mead made 65 by free cricket, hitting seven fours and one six. Gun scored 51.

When stumps were drawn Geelong had made 41 for two wickets.

PANAMA CANAL.

Preference for American Shipping.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 4.

President Taft's message to Congress, urging that preferential rates be granted to American shipping using the Panama Canal, has attracted much attention in the British Press. It is declared that the proposal is a breach of the provision of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, stipulating for equality of treatment for all shipping.

Mr. Nagel, Secretary for Commerce, in his annual report, published yesterday, agrees that preferential rates are impossible, and proposes, instead, that an annual Treasury appropriation be devoted to the payment of tolls on behalf of American vessels. He cites the fact that 25 per cent. of the Suez Canal tolls are thus paid by the various Governments.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* denounces this as an evasion of the Treaty, as gross as it is direct.

The report of the Foreign Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives, which has just visited Panama, proposes that rates be imposed of from two to four shillings a ton, with preference for American shipping.

[On Dec. 22, President Taft, in a message to Congress, urged that preferential rates should be granted for American shipping using the Panama Canal, and in this connection cited the shipping subsidies granted by foreign Governments to their merchant marine. The President declared that the equivalent of the remission of canal tolls to American shipping could not be regarded as discrimination.]

HOME RULE BILL.

Speech by Mr. Healy.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

Mr. Healy, speaking at Mallow, said he was most anxious about the financial clauses of the Home Rule Bill. If the Government withheld the means to develope industry and commerce, and kept the ten millions, raised from taxes in Ireland, in its own pockets, then the Bill would be a mockery and delusion.

He did not believe that Home Rule would pass before a General Election, and he greatly feared that the prejudices of the English people would then be powerfully excited in connection with unpopular measures like the Insurance Act. Moreover, the recent bye-elections were not a hopeful augury.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

Sir E. Carson will open Ulster's Anti-Home Rule Campaign at Omagh to-day. Contingents are travelling to the town from all parts of Ireland.

Mr. Churchill will open the Liberal campaign at Belfast on the 8th prox.

AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

Premier and the Colonial Office.

ADELAIDE, JAN. 4.

Before dissolving Parliament, the Premier appealed to the Colonial Office to amend the constitution and prevent the Council from thwarting the will of the people.

The Colonial Office replied that intervention in the internal affairs of a self-governing colony was unjustifiable until every constitutional means had been exhausted.

The crisis was due to the Government tacking on to the Appropriation Bill, a vote for the establishment of State brick-works.

RECEIVING STOLEN PEARLS AND DIAMONDS.

Charge against a Journalist.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

Paul De Busock, a journalist, formerly an official in Siam, was arrested to-day on a cable from Singapore and brought up at Bow Street and charged for committal to the Indian police, with receiving stolen jewellery and jewels valued at £10,000 sterling. The jewellery belonged to the Dowager Queen of Siam. They were ordered in London and despatched to Bangkok where they disappeared. The prisoner was remanded.

The police evidence showed that Busock, when arrested, said he gave two pearls to a bookmaker named Cohen at Singapore in payment of a debt, not knowing they were stolen. He said he gave them quite openly and took a receipt for them. He, however, declined to say whence he had obtained them before he had consulted his solicitor.

He further said a large number of cases of jewellery had passed through his hands when at the Windsor's Wharf in Bangkok.

According to newspapers, the missing jewellery consisted of a splendid rope of pearls and some diamond ornaments. The box, when delivered, was empty, a section of the bottom is reported to have been ingeniously cut out and refitted.

THE GERMAN ESPIONAGE SCARE.

Trench and Brandon Case Recalled.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

It is announced in Berlin that the British subjects, Captain Trench and Lieutenant Brandon, now serving a sentence passed on them for espionage, will be subjected to more rigorous restriction in consequence of the recent escape from Glatz of Captain Lux.

KHARTUM CATHEDRAL.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

The Bishop of London has left for Khartum, to consecrate the Cathedral.

TROUBLE IN PERSIA.

Russians Punish Culprits at Tabriz.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TABRIZ, JAN. 5.

The Russians have hanged four more Persians at Tabriz.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 5.

Four houses at Tabriz, from which shots were fired at the Russians, have been blown up. Three more Persians have been tried by court-martial and hanged.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* understands that the candidature of M. Mornard for the position vacated by Mr. Shuster, will be dropped owing to the opposition of Persia.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 5.

At a mass meeting of Mahomedans, held last evening at the Badshai Mosque, under the presidency of Haji Nawab Fateh Ali, Kazilbaksh, the following resolution was unanimously passed :—

This meeting of Mahomedans of Lahore and its environs emphatically protest against the unwarranted agression of Russia in Northern Persia and, while regretting the unfortunate incident connected with the assault on the Consul, Mr. Smart, and his Indian escort, and in view of vital British and Indian interests, respectfully urges the Imperial Government to maintain the traditional policy of upholding the integrity and independence of Persia by preventing the Russian usurpation of any portion of Persian territory.

AMERICAN ARBITRATION TREATIES.

Opposition Dwindling Down.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON, JAN. 5.

In the Senate yesterday, Senator Hitchcock (Nebraska) denounced the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty and charged the Government with blundering into an entangling alliance.

Senator Raynor (Maryland) filed a minority report in favour of the unamended ratification of the Arbitration Treaties.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 5.

Many senators, who formerly opposed the Arbitration treaties in their present form, are now inclined to accept them with Senator Root's amendment, which excludes the Monroe doctrine, control of immigration and indebtedness of the United States from the scope of arbitration.

BEET SUGAR CULTIVATION.

Anglo-Netherland Corporation Formed.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

An Anglo-Netherland Sugar Corporation has been formed with debenture shares to the value of £400,000 sterling from each of the two countries to acquire the Allgemeene Suiker Maatschappij and develop the cultivation of sugar beets in the United Kingdom.

THE ABOR CAMPAIGN.

Villagers Pay the Fines Imposed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

YAMBUNG, JAN. 5.

The mission under Colonel MacIntyre is returning from the Yamne Valley having succeeded in cultivating friendly relations with the Pangi Abors. A most interesting visit was paid yesterday to the village of Pangi and from thence to a hill about four thousand feet high above it. The villagers who are engaged in paying their fine received us in a friendly manner, but a formidable stockade testified to their previous hostility though they protested that it had been built some time ago to oppose the Kebang clan. It showed signs, however, of having been constructed within the last few months. A most gorgeous and instructive panorama unfolded itself from the summit of the mountain. The course of the Dihong could be traced flowing towards us from a north-easterly direction and making a sharp and almost right-angled turn nearly to the north-east. Here could be seen ranges of snow clad mountains near which probably the Dihong flows coming from the west where other snow peaks could be clearly seen. In view of the fact that the Tsangpo Valley was seen by the Yamne survey party this sight of the line of the river was most in teresting.

SIMLA, JAN. 5.

The General Officer commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphs from Yambung on January 4th that Yamne Valley party is returning having done useful geographical work. No news from the Dihong exploration party as the intervening, hills now prevent signalling. A reconnaissance visited the Pongi village and found the inhabitants very friendly.

ENROLMENT OF PLEADERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Number to be Regulated Each Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LAHORE, JAN. 5.

The following is the text of the letter addressed by Rai Sahib P. N. Dutt, Officiating Registrar of the Punjab University to the Principal of the Law College, Lahore.

"I have the honor to inform you that the Honorable the Judges of the Chief Court have decided that in future admission of graduates to be pleaders of second grade shall be regulated according to the numerical requirements of the Province. Numbers to be admitted each year will be announced three years ahead. For the year 1914 only thirty men who pass highest in the Bachelor of Laws Examination will be admitted to pleadership. I am to request that this announcement of the Judges of the Chief Court may be duly brought to the notice of students of your College."

Another circular addressed as above says that the Judges of the Chief Court have decided that they will admit no person as Muktears after 1st December, 1913.

ROYAL VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

Decorations at Court Ceremony.

THE GRAND PAGEANT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 5.

Their Imperial Majesties will proceed to Barrackpore Park on Sunday after Divine Service in the morning.

The Governor-General and Lady Hardinge have issued invitations to a ball this evening to have the honour of meeting Their Imperial Majesties.

The *Englishman* says that when the King Emperor was in Nepal he gave away a number of Christmas presents, especially to children. Amongst the recipients was little Miss Manners Smith, aged about five, the daughter of the Resident. When she received her present at the hands of the King Emperor she looked up at him delightedly and exclaimed archly "My dear, how perfectly sweet of you."

The King Emperor is to be present at the paperchase to be run here this morning.

Their Imperial Majesties held a Court at Government House last night, the function being a most brilliant one. Before entering the Throne Room the King conferred the following orders :—

K. C. V. O's. on the Nawab of Murshidabad, Generals T. Mahon, Arthur Barrett and Gerald Kitson.

Knighthoods on Mr. David Yule, merchant; and Mr. Frederick Halliday, Commissioner of Police.

His Majesty also decorated with the C. V. O., Mr. Stevenson-Moore, Secretary to the Bengal Government, and Mr. Charles Bayley, Officer-in-Charge of the Press Camp at Delhi and conferred M. V. O's. on Colonel R. Bird, Major the Hon. Hugh Fraser, Captains Arthur Weld-Forester Capt. Vernon Keighley, Messrs. Charles Stead, Francis Halliday, Charles Tegart, Harry Pilkington and Amir Ahmad of the Bhopal Lancers.

The King also decorated several gentlemen who had already received honours at Delhi.

Their Majesties on entering the Throne Room attended by their suite took their seats on the golden chairs under the canopy. Lord Hardinge, the Marquis of Crewe and others took up positions on the right and Lady Hardinge, the Duchess of Devonshire, Lady Shaftesbury, and the Hon. Venetia Baring occupied chairs on the left below the dais. The Staff were grouped around. About 450 ladies were present in dresses rich and striking. Many Indian ladies were present. After the Court was concluded, Their Majesties proceeded with full suite through the main ball-room to their private rooms.

The King wore an Admiral's uniform with Orders and the Queen a wonderful dress of yellow satin with a train borne by pages,—the sons of the Nawab of Murshidabad and the Maharajah of Mourbanj, and wore the Garter, the Star and Crown of India Orders.

The assemblage dispersed before midnight.

The King Emperor has conferred the honour of Grand Commander of the Victorian Order upon the Maharaja of Bundi.

His Imperial Majesty didnot go to the paperchase this morning but paid a visit instead to Sir David Yule's jute mill, over which he was shown by the proprietor.

The Investiture.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 5.

The following is the full and authoritative list of the Investiture at Government House, Calcutta, last night :—

TO BE KNIGHTS BACHELOR.

Mr. David Yule, the Hon'ble Sir Frederick Loch Halliday.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER.

TO BE KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.

Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, Major General Sir Arthur Arnold Barrett, Major General Gerald Charles Kitson.

TO BE COMMANDERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Charles James Stevenson Moore; Mr. Charles Butterworth Bayley.

TO BE MEMBERS OF THE 4TH CLASS.

Captain George Henry Wallis, Lieut.-Col. Robert Bird, Major the Hon. Hugh Joseph Fraser, Capt the Hon. Arthur Orlando Wolstan Weld-Forester, Capt. Vernon Aubury Scott Keighley.

TO BE MEMBERS OF THE 5TH CLASS.

Mr. Charles Stead, Mr Francis Charles Tollemache Halliday, Mr. Charles Agustus Tegart, Mr. Harry Seymour Hoyle Pilkington and Mr. Amir Ahmad.

THE STAR OF INDIA.

TO BE COMPANIONS.

Mr. Ernest Herbert Cooper Walsh, and Mr. Edward Vere Levinge.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

TO BE COMPANIONS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Walter Culley Madge, Colonel Benjamin William Marlow, Major Leonard Rogers, Mahamahopadhya Hara Prasad Shashtri, and Mr. John Henry Kerr.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

TO BE COMPANIONS.

Mr. Henry Lawrence French, Shaikh Shabi, Babu Upendra Nath Chatterji, Mr. Stanislaus Kostka Murphy, Rai Bahadur Bala Ram, Mr. P. W. Payne, Babu Narayen Kissen Singh, Mr. Thomas Oakley Drake, Mr. Charles William Caston, Mr. Joseph Edward Lacey, Mr. Ashan-ud-Din Ahmed, Mr. George William Marshall.

KAISER-I-HIND MEDAL. 1st CLASS.

Mr. John Theodore Roebuck Stark, Rai Hari Mohun Chandra Bahadur, and Mr. Edward Golding Barton.

The Pageant.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 5.

The principal and the most important item of entertainments arranged by the loyal citizens of Calcutta in honour of Their Majesties' visit to the city and popularly known as the Pageant took place this afternoon on the spacious enclosure in front of the Royal Amphitheatre erected for the occasion. In order to ensure that the show should be worthy of such an august occasion the organizers neither spared money nor time, and rehearsal after rehearsal was held under the able guidance of Mr. Frank Lascelles, the English expert on pageants.

The pageant by the way is an object lesson in a narrow compass of what the ancient kings of the land did on festive occasions to entertain themselves, with a view to give the illustrious visitors an insight into the religious and moral aspects of the ceremonials of the ancient Hindus residing on the Gangetic plains. The organizers have, as far as it was possible for them to do. faithfully represented the historical scenes and they enhanced considerably the importance of the display in order to give it a catholic stamp. Certain ceremonials observed during the Mahomedan rule were also incorporated into the pageant; as for instance the Naoroz procession, a festival of great antiquity revived during the reign of Emperor Akbar. Various explanations regarding its origin have been given by writers of antiquity, but they are all agreed in thinking it to be the advent of the Mahomedan New Year, and as such it has both a historical and religious significance.

On the Hindu side of the pageant the principal place must be assigned to the Dassara procession and Orissa Paiks, the former celebrating the event mentioned in the great epic, Ramayana, namely the victory of Rama over the monster Ravana, the ruler or Lanka, and the latter pointing in a forcible manner to the relics of the ancient yeomanry in Orissa.

The whole pageant was a grand spectacular demonstration never before witnessed at one and the same place in the East and in point of Oriental splendour stands unrivalled. The various processions passed before Their Majesties to the accompaniment of both instrumental and vocal music and Their Majesties appeared to be very much impressed with them.

At the close of the Pageant to-day Dr. Dension Ross, Captain Meadows, Mr. Lascelles and Mr. Thornton who have been the moving spirits in this very interesting event were presented to His Imperial Majesty. The opportunity was also taken to present to the King Emperor, Drum Major Ward, the oldest European soldier now in active service in the country, having completed 46 years in His Majesty's employ.

After the Royal and Viceregal processions had left the ground an interesting sight was witnessed, an enormous crowd of Indians marching in procession past the Throne; each man bending down as he passed and kissing the ground where the King-Emperor's foot had rested.

The following announcement is made :—

His Excellency the Governor General will leave Calcutta on Monday, the 8th January, 1912, starting by special train from Howrah at 12-10 p. m. (Calcutta time) and will arrive at Bombay at 11 a. m on the 10th January. The departure from Calcutta and arrival at Bombay will be private. The party accompanying His Excellency will be the Right Hon'ble the Marquis of Crewe, Mr. F. H. Lucas (to Bombay only), Lt.-Col, F. A. Maxwell, Military Secretary, Captain W. W. Muir, Captain A. A. Tod.

His Excellency the Viceroy will leave Bombay by a special train at 5 p. m. (S. T.) on the 12th January and arrive at 4-45 p. m. (Calcutta time) on the 14th January. The departure from Bombay and arrival at Calcutta will be private. A salute of 31 guns will be fired at Bombay and Calcutta to announce His Excellency's departure from the former and arrival at the latter place.

His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor has been pleased to decide that his Indian Coronation Durbar medal shall rank immediately after the Indian Durbar Coronation medal of King-Edward and before the badge of the Order of the League of Mercy. It will, therefore, when worn in conjunction with other decorations and medals be placed before it further from the left shoulder than the medal for distinguished conduct in the field and war medals.

MAHOMEDAN COINS.

Presented to British Museum.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 5.

In commemoration of the Durbar the British Museum has received from Mr. Henry Van Den Bergh, through the National Art Collections Fund a collection of Mahomedan coins of India which was formed by Mr. George Bleazby during his long residence in this country. Mr. Bleazby's collection of Mahomedan coins of India is the finest and most extensive that has ever been brought together by private individual. It numbers 173 specimens in gold, 1,480 in silver and 995 in bullion and copper. For the most part, it consists of pieces which have been specially selected for their rarity and fine condition. The series comprises coins of the six dynasties known as the Sultans of Delhi and of the Moghul Emperors of India whose seat of Government was also at Delhi, and it forms a magnificent record of the history of India from A. D. 1166 when the victorious Mahomed Bin Sam finally crushed the opposition of the Rajputs and became the first Mahomedan ruler of India till the deposition of Bahadur Shah in 1857.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 5.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Mian Mohammad Shafi is gazetted an additional member of the Supreme Legislative Council vice Sardar Partab Singh deceased.

Sir B. Robertson resigns his appointment as Additional Member of the Viceroy's Council.

Mr. Maung Mye is appointed Additional Member of The Imperial Legislative Council.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain Bethell, 10th Gurkha Rifles, goes to Eastern Bengal and Assam for employment in the Military Police.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. A. Cronch, Consulting Architect, reverts to Bengal.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Rai Bhagabati Sahay Sahib is appointed an ordinary Fellow of the Calcutta University.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Stokes to be Divisional Artillery Commander with temporary rank of Brigadier General.

Bt.-Colonel W. B. Mullins retires from the service.

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, JAN. 5.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore with the Maharani arrived here to-day by a special train from Allahabad and is staying at the Maharaja of Benares, "Nadesar" House. His Highness visited some places of interest during the day.

CHOLERAIC DIARRHŒA IN BOMBAY.

Precautions Suggested.

The public are informed that cases of choleraic diarrhœa are occurring in the City and that some cases have also been imported from mofussil districts where famine conditions are prevailing. It is therefore necessary that timely precautions such as the following may be taken :—

For cooking and drinking purposes no well water to be used ; tap water to be boiled and filtered ; all milk should be boiled ; all food should be protected from flies ; all latrines and urinals should be thoroughly flushed and disinfected ; overripe fruit should be avoided ; any suspicious case should be reported to the Health Department at once.

DEHRA DUN TRAGEDY.

Further Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DEHRA DUN, JAN. 5.

The trial of Miss Mount Stephen, who is charged with the murder of Miss Garnett Orme, was continued yesterday.

Badri Nath Singh, Inspector of Police, Mussoorie, who was examined by the prosecution, stated that he had been given some ashes, found in the grate of Miss Orme's room on the 19th September, to examine. Among the ashes he found part of a label, (Ex 33 a), which corresponded exactly with the paper seal outside a sample bottle of prussic acid.

Mrs. Miller, the next witness, stated that her husband was a Judge of Darbhanga, Bengal. She knew the accused as Miss Mount Stephen. She had first seen her in October 1910, when she engaged her as governess. The accused came to them at the end of November. The accused said she was living with her cousin, Miss Orme. She came to the witness at Hallisrai, Darbhanga. The accused got a wire from Miss Orme at the end of March or the beginning of April to say that she had been ordered Home by her doctor and had booked two berths from Bombay and wished the accused to go with her. The accused was much agitated and cried. She said if Miss Orme went Home she would marry a doctor she was engaged to in England and leave all her money to him. She said she would write to her cousin and warn her against going Home. The accused told the witness that her cousin's death had been predicted and that she would die in six months. The witness told accused that it would be wicked to write and frighten her cousin by telling her that her death had been predicted. Miss Forbes, a friend of the witness, had seen Miss Mount Stephen sending two or three wires on that morning at the Telegraph office and noticed that she was agitated. The accused wrote to her cousin every day. The witness said that she came as far as Dehra Dun with her children and the accused. She left again on the 16th April. She left her children in the charge of Mr. and Mrs. John, her father and mother, who took the children and governess up to the Savoy Hotel, Mussoorie. Soon after Miss Mount Stephen wrote saying that unless she had entire charge of the children she would not stop. The witness wired back accepting the resignation. The accused then threatened to put her into Court for a month's board, lodging and pay. Mr. John then offered to pay for her for a month at the Y. W. C. A. which she refused.

Cross-examined, the witness said that the accused wished to go to Miss Orme at Lucknow when she heard that she was ill, but wished to join the witness when going up to Mussoorie. The accused never wished to leave permanently and used to cry if found fault with and say that she knew that the witness wanted to send her away. The accused never told witness who had predicted her cousin's death.

Mr. John, the next witness, stated that his daughter, Mrs. Miller, brought her children and Miss Mount Stephen to Dehra Dun and they all went up to the Savoy Hotel at Mussoorie on the 17th. He and Mrs. John occupied room No. 25 and the accused and children room No. 24. From the 19th the accused neglected her duties and spent all her time in Miss Orme's room. She resigned her appointment and her resignation was accepted. She then refused to go to the Y.W.C.A., so the witness told the manager he would not be responsible for her, but she refused to leave the nursery as she said she had taken legal advice and would lose her claim if she went. The witness then removed his grand-children from room No. 24. After this Miss Orme came over from the spinsters' quarters and shared room No. 24.

A STRANGE DELUSION.

Miss Jackson, the next witness, stated that she had received a letter from Mrs. Schneider, the housekeeper at the Savoy Hotel, who wrote for Miss Orme asking the witness to stop with the accused at Miss Orme's house at Lucknow. Witness went there on the 13th September. There was no one else in the house. Mr. Ryan used to call. They packed and moved to the Civil and Military Hotel where they shared the same room. During the night of the 18th the accused woke witness and said, "Oh Miss Jackson, I have just seen my cousin." The witness told her it was a dream, but she was very persistent when the witness asked where she had seen her. The accused replied "Over there by the dog." The accused got out of bed and went to the dog and spoke to him and patted him. It was Miss Orme's dog. The accused was very much upset the next day at getting no letter from her cousin and said she was sure something had happened to her. The accused told the witness that a lady in England had told her she would live with a rich lady who would die and leave her her money in the year 1911, in the 9th month, between the 15th and 25th. The accused had read her a letter from her cousin in which she told her things as she felt sure she would never see Jhansi. The accused tore up the letter.

Mrs. Jacobs, following this witness, stated that she had met Miss Orme for the first time four or five years ago at Lucknow. She had lived there, on and off, ever since and so had the witness. She met accused two years ago at the deceased's house. The accused and Miss Orme both went in for crystal gazing, sometimes at the house of the witness. The crystal was brought by them. It belonged to a Mrs. Cardeux. Miss Orme told the witness that she was going home at the end of November. Later, she said the accused had written to her saying she had seen in the crystal that Miss Orme's intended husband was on his way to India and had been taken ill at Aden and was in hospital there. The witness identified the chain with the charm and two keys found round the neck of the deceased, who always wore them. The charm had been given to the deceased by the spirit of Mrs. Winter whom the deceased called her Guardian Angel. Miss Orme told the witness before the accused that Miss Mount Stephen had the power to make people ill if they offended her. This the accused did not repudiate. The witness told the deceased that she did not believe that Mount Stephen was the accused's name. The witness persuaded the deceased to separate from the accused for a short time till she proved she was her cousin. This the witness did after she heard from Mrs. Hood that deceased had made a will leaving all her money to Miss Mount Stephen. The witness doubted her being a cousin because she said Miss Orme would die. The result was Miss Orme wished the witness's friendship to cease. The witness received a letter from Miss Orme dated the 17th August. The deceased desired the witness to send an apology for the stories she had circulated about the accused which would be printed in daily papers. The witness refused. The deceased said that Miss Mount Stephen had told her that she was the daughter of an Admiral and her brother was a K.C. in London. The deceased wished the witness to see the accused who would explain her cousinship. The witness sent up her card and the accused returned it saying it was too late, and she would leave it to her brother who would bring the witness and her husband to book.

EN PASSANT.

It is laid down, axiomatically, in the data of a prominent Society, that the twenty-four hours of the day should be equally apportioned to prayer, labour, refreshment (including rest) and in deeds of charity. Of these two comprehend stern necessities of life, but as we know, opinions vary regarding the proportion which in the more moral bearings, can be allotted to each. Legislation has stepped in to limit hours of labour with regard to women and young persons, and labour unions interpose on the part of adult males, fixing a wage for a limited number of hours work, beyond which there must be augmentation in pay.

The eight-hour day, though not legalised, has become something of an unwritten law. It is likely to be absolutely dictated to the British workman throughout the United Kingdom in the near future, so that a contretemps, such as we now read of regarding Admiralty contracts, may become an impossibility in the near future. Everything being equal, strength, endurance, will (and industry) in men,—it would be quite possible to accomplish the world's work in an eight-hour day. And this should also apply to the Public Service for there is no reason why there should be preferential treatment for Government employes.

Regarding the latter, and taking Bombay as an example,—the statutory hours are probably (I fall back on the hypothesis, because the ways of the powers that be tend to discretionary margins rather than hard and fast rules) 10 to 6, but actually work is not in full swing until after 11; nor does it extend much beyond 5. From this must be deducted the refreshment hour, so that a net working day of more than 5 to 6 hours is exceptional. Probably, for its enervating tendency, the Bombay climate is one of the worst in India, and the man at the desk particularly feels its effect. So moderately calculated, it requires 1 1-2 men to do the work, that one man might get through in a more invigorating atmosphere, not including home of course where a wider margin would be evident. It may not, however, be quite clear why servants of the public should necessarily be relegated to the easier existence, unless it is considered primarily expedient to have a larger field for the absorption of the ever increasing material to be employed. It is by no means implied that Government service is under all circumstances the "soft thing" laid to its charge. The higher and more responsible officials are commonly known to draw considerably on the hours of leisure and rest to keep things straight. I have seen, and this in a Province whose Lieutenant-Governor was a deeply religious man and a professed Sabbatarian, clerks working under their head Sunday after Sunday by candlelight. But instances like these are rare, yet sufficient to indicate some defect in system which in a business firm would be promptly remedied. Were it possible to run the Public Service on strict business principles, which would demand from everybody an honest day's work, it would be difficult to gauge ultimate potentialities. And not the least of these would be that the conscientious plodder who is not now rated, as it would seem, higher than he who takes life and duty as easy as he can, would have the off chance of getting back a bit of his own.

As an entertainer, in his line, Mr. R. G. Knowles has admittedly held his own in the front line for many years. But in a place like Bombay with its limited field of European playgoers it has been found that the show (good as it was) could not keep the boards for so long a season. The style of entertainment does not appeal to the native citizen, the humour being exclusively of the western type. One might, however, have expected greater support from the military, now in garrison, which would have given just that backing of demonstration more necessary to complete satisfaction and success than the quiet appreciation from the starched personality of the stalls. But the Royal Opera House is quite out of the way for soldiers, and this disadvantage will always be apparent. The ordinary lover of variety shows would probably find a couple of visits to the combination in question ample for his delectation, Mr. Knowles himself might of course stretch the justification, for in addition to his routine work he has an elastic reserve of natural humour taking the form of interlocutory banter always more or less attractive and sufficient to add originality to any number of recalls but other turns have no possibilities beyond a certain limit. There is also to be considered that acrobatic and contortionate feats are common to the majority of shows that visit Presidency towns, so that the turns, original and marvellously clever as they were, had no repetitious attraction. From a financial point of view, Mr. Knowles' visit was probably disappointing. This feature was, however, it is hoped, to a large extent counteracted by the very cordial expressions of appreciation from his audiences who appeared to meet him in the light of an old friend inferring in turn a feeling that endows even a personal sacrifice with a welcome garb at this time of year.

It is to be hoped that the local daily which anticipates a visit from Miss Maud Allan will find itself disappointed. To only a small section, happily, of the Public does the style of performance, upon which she has built up her fame, appeal, of whom, in turn, a few are merely attracted by innocent rather than prurient curiosity. Specialities of her nature are entirely unsuited to India. To the average native they suggest the derogatory rather than the elevating in the domestic life of the white man, and from this standpoint there can only evolve a tinge of contempt.

The Editorial (in a recent issue of the "Gazette)" alluding to the scheme proposed by the Educational Authorities of Burton-on-Trent to make Rugby Football compulsory in schools, will it is hoped draw the attention of similarly placed folk in Bombay to the neglect of this grand English game in the sporting routine of local schools. Some months ago reference was made to the matter by the writer who viewed with dismay the dwindling interest in the game, which must become obsolete if our youngsters do not take it up in school days. In Bombay "Rugger" is only possible for three months in the year, i.e., during the monsoons, but as this is a time when other games can only be muddled through except during breaks, which can never be depended on there is no reason why it should not be devoted to this purpose. The leading European schools in this City do not lack sporting masters, who might, therefore, consider the advisability of adding "Rugger" to the list, leaving to the immediate future the development which invariably follows in any game, the first whetting.

It was recently stated that the profit of 10 per cent. earned by the (Thames) City Steamboat Company was the first margin on the right side for forty years. The earliest service of steamboats was started about 1840, and from that time numerous private companies attempted and failed. Then the County Council ran a fleet, but after a trial, extending over some six or seven years, the scheme was discontinued. A Thames River boat service has never been more than a Seasonal possibility, and in a bad summer that chance is clipped and cheered. Owing to ever increasing facilities of communication by rail, tram, tube, bus, &c., the river has gradually ceased to be considered of any convenience as a means of conveyance. As a pleasure resort it had, also a grave set back in 1878, when upwards of 500 souls were drowned through a collision between the "Princess Alice"—on which they were trippers—and the Bywell Castle off Woolwich. This catastrophe was actually the ruin of the then existent company. The present syndicate have recently awaked to the fact that the prevailing type of boat is unsuited to the vagaries of the Thames and smaller craft, which will minimise the chance of a several hours' rest on the mud (a common occurrence up the river), are to be the order of the near future. The Refreshment Department of these steamers has, apparently, had a fluctuating state of prosperity, and in the article, from which I quote, the Directors record a falling off in profit attributed to the tendency of the management to encourage the sale of temperance beverages, which however, as the line reads, "would be no doubt consoling to many shareholders." It is rather unique to find holders of stock in public companies placing principle before gain.

Calcutta's grievance over the apprehended diminishment of her glory in the transfer of the seat of Government will be of short duration. Gracefully submitting to the inevitable she will ere long, doubtless, discern some hidden advantage in the matter. The King's opinion that Calcutta must always remain the premier Commercial city was an apt and opportune expression, and though Bombay may not be inclined to relish her relegation to the second place in this respect, the general idea will be in agreement with the edict. As

a citizens of both cities for long periods, and under similar conditions, I can only trace a few things (and business importance is not one of them) in which Calcutta must yield to this Western city. Touching the immediate aspects of the situation (as affecting the removal of the Capital) Bombay must score in the extra importance she derives as the distributing centre for the new Capital. While the pre-eminence she enjoys as one of the leading ports of the world can scarcely be disturbed. When the new reclamation scheme is a fait accompli, and her thoroughfares developed she will rank with the most magnificent cities of the world. And that is the limit. Apart from the stupendous scheme for fertilising the Scind desert (of which little has been heard of late), and the gradually increasing area of irrigation there is nothing to rival the resources of the other City as obtained by her natural position as the centre of the most fertile Provinces in the Indian Empire.

LE TATILLON.

MR. GOKHALE'S BILL.

It will have been seen that the Hon. Mr. Gokhale in his speech a day or two ago at the National Congress, modified the character of his Education Bill, not in the direction of greater financial caution but in a way which will add considerably to the cost of his proposals. Having discovered apparently that public opinion, for the most part expressed by classes quite capable of paying fees, is opposed to any payment by parents for the primary instruction of their children, he has now declared in favour of absolutely free, as well as compulsory, primary education. Even without this addition, however, Mr. Gokhale's Bill would involve an amount of expenditure which the people of India are at present wholly unable to meet, while, so far from a furthering, we believe it would actually impede the advancement of education. We are convinced that if education is to progress in this country, the first requisite at present is a better supply of teachers. All over India the teachers are few, inefficient and badly paid. Even in the highest classes of some of our Indian colleges, the standard of education is still very backward, when judged by European standards. In the great bulk of the primary schools, it may safely be said, that the class of teaching given is so bad that the time of the children is largely wasted, and would be better for them and for everybody if they were amusing themselves at play, or were helping their parents at work. Nor is the average parent under any delusion on this subject. Wherever in a village a good guru makes his appearance, he has not the slightest difficulty in filling his classes with children; but parents naturally object to sending their children to a school where they will be taught nothing worth knowing. Yet if we look at the figures for education in the Province of Bengal—which is reputed to be the best educated province in India—we find a ready explanation of the deplorable condition of popular education. There are at this moment in Bengal, approximately fifty-three thousand teachers, in schools of all classes—high, middle, and primary. Out of these, no fewer than forty-five thousands are receiving salaries of less than Rs. 15 a month. Many of them are receiving very much less than Rs. 15, and a large proportion not even half that sum. Now, as long as this state of things continues, it is quite certain that education in Bengal cannot be other than lamentably bad. Surely, then, the first step to take is to increase the pay of the teachers, so that a more efficient type of man may be found for the post of guru. The moment this is done, it is certain that the number of children in primary schools will rapidly increase, and, what is more important, the education they receive will be really beneficial, instead of being, as at present, largely useless. We contend that this is the true road along which educational reform in India ought to proceed. It is a road that is practicable and easily traversed; it will lead to sure and certain results. Its defect in the eyes of the gentlemen who are following Mr. Gokhale's guidance is that there is nothing sensational about it. They apparently prefer to follow an unknown path, beset with difficulties of all kinds, and which threatens speedily to land them in a hopeless morass. Mr. Gokhale's proposals have this double defect—that if they were carried into operation they would involve a scale of expenditure which the people of India would find it impossible to bear, and an amount of local tyranny which would be felt to be an intolerable injustice by the poorer classes. With regard to the expense, we have more than once expressed our opinion that Mr. Gokhale has altogether under-estimated the cost of his scheme, which is likely to be much nearer twenty millions sterling than three. With regard to the tyranny, if Mr. Gokhale had has any experience of the practical working of compulsory education in England he would know that even in a country where individual liberty is protected not merely by the safeguards of the law, but by the traditions of the people, the school attendance officers frequently behave in a manner which is deeply resented by the poorer people over whom they are permitted to domineer. In India it is appalling to contemplate the corruption and petty tyranny which would result if badly paid school attendance officers were entrusted with the duty of putting into operation the compulsory clauses of Mr. Gokhale's Bill. He meets these difficulties by declaring that his "compulsion" is to be "permissive." Local authorities are to be permitted to say whether they will apply compulsion in the areas they control, and Mr. Gokhole argues that on this plan compulsion will only be operative in those districts where schooling is already popular. But surely this gives away the whole of his case. The only case for compulsion arises in places where parents deliberately and selfishly refuse to have their children educated. Yet the very districts where this type of parents is prevalent will according to Mr. Gokhale's own statement, be exempted from the operation of his Bill. In other words, he proposes to apply compulsion where it is least needed, and to leave in their present condition the areas where education is most needed. Nor, in view of the responsibility which attaches to his position on the Imperial Legislative Council, has Mr. Gokhale sufficiently considered the serious unpopularity which his measure would create. In his speech in Calcutta, in September last, he admitted that the first introduction of compulsion in any area was bound to create a certain amount of unpopularity; but he argues that by leaving the local authorities to decide whether compulsion should be put in force, the unpopularity would rest upon them, and not upon the Government. We cannot believe that this is Mr. Gokhale's considered view: He must see, upon reflection, that in such a matter as this the Government cannot evade responsibility by setting up some elective local authority as a nominal buffer. The Government will pass the law; the Government will have to enforce the law, and to employ for that purpose the physical forces at its disposal. It is ridiculous to imagine that every unfortunate peasant who is condemned to pay a fine because he has failed to send his little son to school would not blame, and rightly blame the Government for such an act of tyranny. We entertain so true a respect for Mr. Gokhale's talents and for his single-minded efforts in the cause of education, that we regret to find ourselves compelled to offer such strong opposition to his scheme. We only do so because we are convinced that he has utterly misconceived the needs of India. The introduction of compulsion, so far from popularising education, would make the very word hateful in the minds of the mass of people. This doubtful device of Western socialism is absolutely unsuited to the present condition of India, and it is because we are more anxious for the advancement of education than for sensational political experiments, that we prefer to press the Government to improve the position of the teachers as rapidly as possible, and thus to secure steady progress towards the goal of universal education, which is ours—as well as Mr. Gokhale's.—"Statesman."

WESTERN INDIA KENNEL CLUB.

A meeting was held on Thursday evening at Green's Restaurant, Bombay, over which the Hon. A. Hill-Trevor presided. It was decided to hold the second Bombay Championship Dog Show under Indian Kennel Association rules on Thursday, February 22nd. An influential working committee was elected consisting of the following gentlemen:—The Hon. A. Hill-Trevor (president), Messrs. T. D. Moore, C. H. G. Wealthall, O. Meyer, S. E. Nissim and G. Walton. Schedules of the forthcoming show will be issued in the course of a few days, and entry forms will be obtainable from the Secretary, Mr. W. Lee, "Times of India" Office. All dogs entered must be registered with the Indian Kennel Association, the fee for which is Re. 1.

TROOPING SEASON.

British and Indian Reliefs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 5.

The following are the sanctioned British and Indian reliefs for the season, 1912-13.

BRITISH CAVALRY.—A regiment from the Colonies to India; a regiment from India to the Colonies; Royal Horse Artillery, nil; Royal Field Artillery, nil; a Brigade from India to England.

BRITISH MOUNTAIN BATTERIES.—No. 4 Battery from Rawalpindi to Quetta; and No. 6 Battery from Quetta to Rawalpindi.

ROYAL GARRISON (INLAND).—No. 74 Company from Rawalpindi and Delhi to Delhi and Agra; and No. 94 Company from Agra to Rawalpindi.

COAST DEFENCE.—No. 70 Company from Fort William to Aden; No. 64 Company from Aden to Rangoon; No. 61 Company from Rangoon to Aden; No. 79 Company from Aden to Rangoon; No. 62 Company from Rangoon to Fort William.

BRITISH INFANTRY.—A Battalion from the Colonies to India; 1st. Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, from Dinapore and Dum Dum to Aden; 1st. Battalion, Royal Warwickshires Regiment from Aden to England; 3rd. Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps from Dagshai to Meerut; 2nd Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment from Meerut to Jhansi and Nowgong; A Battalion from India to England; a Battalion from England to India; 3rd Battalion, Middlex Regiment, from Lebong to Cawnpore; a Battalion from India to the Colonies; a Battalion from the Colonies to India; 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, from Peshawar to Rawalpindi; 1st Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment from Rawalpindi to Peshawar; a Battalion from the Colonies to India; 1st Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry from Wellington to Ahmednagar; 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, from Ahmednagar to Madras and Bellary; 2nd Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment from Madras and Bellary to Ranikhet; 1st Battalion King's own Scottish Borderers from Ranikhet to Lucknow; a Battalion from India to England.

INDIAN CAVALRY.—11th King Edward's Own Lancers from Delhi to Sangor; 2nd Lancers from Sangor to Meerut; 3rd Skinner's Horse from Meerut to Jacobabad; 6th Cavalry from Jacobabad to Rawalpindi; 5th Cavalry from Rawalpindi to Loralai; 13th Lancers from Loralai to Risalpur; 15th Lancers from Risalpur to Jullundur; 10th Lancers from Jullundur to Sialkot; 22nd Cavalry from Sialkot to Delhi; 33rd Light Cavalry from Secunderabad to Aurungabad; 34th Poona Horse from Aurungabad to Secunderabad.

INDIAN MOUNTAIN BATTERIES.—No. 21st Battery from Dera Ismail Khan to Dehra Dun; No. 32nd from Dehra Dun to Dera Ismail Khan; No. 26th from Abbottabad to Dehra Dun; No. 31st from Dehra Dun to Kohat and No. 30th from Kohat to Abbottabad.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.—Nil.

INDIAN INFANTRY.—31st Sikhs from Peshawar to Kohat; 112th Infantry from Kohat to Fort Sandeman: 122nd Infantry from Fort Sandeman to Nowshera; 31st Punjabis from Nowshera to Peshawar; 14th Sikhs from Loralai to Peshawar; 52nd Sikhs from Peshawar to Bannu; 46th Punjabis from Bannu to Nowshera; 15th Sikhs from Nowshera to Loralai; 41st Dogras from Cawnpore to Bareilly; 16th Rajputs from Bareilly to Jubbulpore; 22nd Punjabis from Jubbulpore to Benares; 62nd Punjabis from Benares to Cawnpore; 94th Russll's Infantry from Baroda to Bombay; 104th Wellesley's Rifles from Bombay to Baroda; 66th Punjabis from Barrackpore to Rangoon; and 93rd Burma Infantry from Rangoon to Barrackpore.

NEXT YEAR'S TROUBLES.

Zadkiel's Prophecies of Disaster.

According to Zadkiel, this year is likely to prove a lively time for all of us. In his almanac last year Zadkiel prophesied that 1911 was to prove a "year of unrest." This year's almanac tells us that the effects of the unrest will not die away for some months, "either in our own beloved country or in Europe."

Trouble begins early in January, with Ireland suffering from the presence of Mars in Taurus, and violent deeds pre-signified in Bengal and Bombay. In the vicinity of San Francisco underground troubles and violent deeds will be witnessed. Amid all this pessimism it is gratifying to note that January 5 will prove "particularly favourable to agriculturists, builders, and dealers in coal, lead, and bricks." One is glad that the dealers in bricks have not been forgotten.

With February comes in a fresh development of unrest in Russia and Prussia. These two countries are selected not because their names rhyme, but because the Sun in Aquarius comes into quadrature with Saturn in Taurus. Ireland is still in the thick of it, and in the latter half of the month there will be trouble in Italy, with the Cabinet in danger of complete overthrow. Fires will be numerous in London and in the Eastern States of North America there will be many crimes of violence and lynchings.

So, as the year proceeds, black disaster follows fast and follows faster. In March the Sun—fickle god!—has abandoned his quadrature with Saturn, and started colloguing with Mars and Jupiter, with the result that the Chancelleries of Europe will be agitated and the question of peace or war will soon be very critical for Great Britain, France, Austria, Germany and Russia. "Death will hail his shaft at a great personage in one of the three countries last named."

"May Peace with Honour be secured for our country" observes the patriotic Zadkiel in a sentiment which all will applaud. London will continue to suffer from fires and crimes of violence, and throat and bronchial affections will prevail in the United Kingdom."

CRITICAL TIMES IN STORE.

Our gallant lads across the foam will be interested to learn that April gives promise of "strained foreign relations and labour troubles and discord in Great Britain." There will also be discord, strife and trouble in high places in Germany. The ruler of Bavaria will suffer, and may succumb. Even yet the voracious Zadkiel is not satiated. In May, he proceeds, unsatisfied by past achievements "a most critical time is at hand in the United Kingdom, in Europe, and in the United States." As Mars is in the sign of Cancer, naval warfare and the destruction of ships is threatened.

Poor Irland is still "distressful," and Bengal continues to seethe. From the 27th to 29th ornerly to women will be rife in Europe. And in June "it will be a mercy if seismic shocks" do not occur in the south of Europe. However, amid this welter of horror and wreckage there appears at last a ray of cheer. On June 12. "Mars forms the trine aspect with Jupiter, and affords some hope that the flow of human blood will be stemmed for a time at least."

The optimistic note continues, for in July, we find that the Cabinet will soon experience difficulty in retaining office, and the revenue will improve in the latter half of the month. Later, however, it is sad to discover, "mortality will rule high among the aged." August, September, and October continue the tale of sorrow, and in November we find that "unrest among railway servants is too likely to suddenly arise . . . and become serious and of the character of a general strike." Accidents in travelling will be frequent, and in Ottawa the winter will be marked by a prevalence of ophthalmia and neurasthenia.

As for general predictions, there will be a recrudescence of suicidal and homicidal mania in England, and sickness among the members of the House of Commons. The most notable comment of all is one that concerns the past year. Zadkiel has ascertained that it was under the influence of the moon that Mr. Lloyd George prepared and introduced his Insurance Bill.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* denies that in consequence of the transfer of the capital to Delhi, the headquarters of Delhi division are being transferred to Ambala. The paper has the best authority for saying that no steps have been taken in the matter. It is understood, however, that proposals for such transfer have been made.

THE ESCAPE OF CAPTAIN LUX.

M. Paul Chorenne's Experience.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following translation of an extract from "Mes Prisons en Prusse" which doubtless describes some of the experiences of Captain Lux, though the narrator is M. Paul Chorenne, a French Engineer, imprisoned for espionage in 1900, and attempted his escape. He writes:—

"Tell me now, Foreman! Let us have a serious talk for a while! Couldn't you, now, help me to escape from this place? I will pay you well."

It is thus that I harangued the little foreman the day after the attempt of O'Connor.

"Do you know, if I help you, I will risk my liberty, I have a wife and child! But, what will you pay to one who helps you to escape?"

"Ten thousand marks, payable at the frontier."

"Ho! It is a sum, that, and it is worth the risk, certainly why if I had that money, I could establish myself in a town! Yes, if there is a way to earn that sum without great risk. I will not say no to you."

"There is a way. I have thought of and matured a plan. Here it is:—It will be enough if you bring me a fine saw of very durable steel, simply a bit of steel to saw off one of the bars of my window. I will plait a cord with the sewing cotton which I can have as much as I like with which to descend the twelve metres which separate me from the yard. This descent I must manage very rapidly at the moment when the sentry is at the other end of his beat; much more so as the jutting in the facade in the middle of the wing will effectually protect me from his regard. As to the night round, I will time the decent to begin at the instant it passes on this side for I have noticed that the patrol never passes a spot twice in succession. Once down below, I will lie down flat in the field of French beans which is under my windows and extends upto the cemetery. The verdure is sufficiently high to hide me and to enable me to creep as far as the cemetery where I will be under cover behind the tombs. Now if you were to place yourself on the other side of the wall in the footpath which runs alongside and in which no one passes after midnight, you could, on a prearranged signal from me, throw a rope-ladder to me over the enclosure. You should bring with you a great coat and a hat, which will help me to reach your dwelling. The rest will be no more than "mere play."

"Well! this project looks quite feasible; and my risk is insignificant. But the most critical moment for you will be the descent from the window, for if ever by ill-luck the sentry turned round suddenly and saw you hanging down by the cord, you will be as good as lost."

"Bah! I have plenty of chances for me. Besides, we must not exaggerate the importance of a sentry. Has not Haberland told me that a sentry has never prevented a man from escaping?"

"So be it, then. I am entirely at your disposal. The money your friend in Paris sends me every month will suffice for the preparations as well as the journey to the Austrian frontier. I have full confidence in you. I commission you will send me the ten thousand marks as soon as you set foot in Paris. But when will you attempt the coup?"

"It is the 25th of July to-day. It will take me a month at least to prepare the cord. We will fix the adventure, therefore, to some date at the end of August. Will that suit you?"

"Perfectly. There's my hand on the bargain. You can count on me.

That very day I commenced work, and at the end of a week I had plaited two metre lengths of the cord of the thickness of a centimetre, of which it was necessary for me to have twelve metres. The foreman brought me six pairs of infantry pantaloons all brand new, and supposed to have been made by myself; and in the pockets of these I hid the bits of cord as I plaited them. Certainly the idea of encroaching on the functions of a tailor's cutter would never come into the head of a warder and prompt him to search the pockets of these garments; I took advantage of the hours when I was sure of not being surprised to execute my illicit task. In the long run a prisoner comes to know the habits of the warders and other prison officials. He knows to a minute when to expect their visits; he scents, as it were the days and hours of inspection. At the end of a year I had come to distinguish my guardians by their respective steps, and to know each one by his manner of inserting the key into the key-hole.

When I had completed three metres of my string of freedom, I made big knots in it at intervals of thirty centimetres, and in the evening, after the doors had been double-locked and bolted, I attached one end of it to the top of the heater pipe, then, mounting on the table, I exercised myself in going up and down the knotted cord a very painful task in the beginning, for the six months of captivity and the consequent inertia had considerably weakened me. Luckily I am not heavy—I scaled at only a hundred and five pounds; and besides when young I was very fond of gymnastics and fencing. To be brief, therefore at the end of a month's practice I was able to mount and decend the cord four times in succession without once putting my foot on the ground—an effort equivalent to the one I must accomplish to resch the yard.

After showing me samples of different stuffs, my little foreman measured me for a travelling costume. Thus the month of August arrived in it turn. The foreman procured me also a saw-blade which I tried on the iron of my bed-stead, and found that it bit well into it.

It was definitely settled that the attempt should be made on Saturday the 1st of September. The foreman had completed my outfit for the journey—a pair of shoes, a soft hat, and under-linen for the body. On the 31st of August he gave me the saw-blade, for I was obliged to saw off the largest of the bars the preceding evening, in order to have as little work as possible to be done the next day. It was an additional risk, for the warder had the knack of striking the window bars, from time to time with a hammer, in order to assure himself, by the sound, that they were intact. I had thus to pass the night at this preparatory toil, painful and dangerous though it was, and for this reason it was necessary for me to file away with the least possible noise, for fear of the inmates in the adjoining cells, who would unhesitatingly give the alarm if their suspicions were roused. It was also necessary to watch, on one side, the sentry, and on the other, the night patrol, who went their round in the corridor with the steps of a wolf. At day-break the bar was so far cut into that it was held together by a mere tread. I had worked the file from behind so that regarded from my cell, it looked quite whole and intact. Besides section of the bite was so fine that it was hardly visible.

One thing troubled me most particularly: Once my descent accomplished, the cord would continue to hang down from the window grill. The night round or the sentry might notice it, in which case I was lost. In order to minimise the danger as much as possible, I had chosen grey-coloured thread to weave together my cable. Its dull tint almost effaced it in the flickering light of the gas jets. For the same reason I contented myself with a thin cord even at the risk of a broken neck. But about the chances of its rupture I was a good deal reassured by the trials I had made with the help of the heater-piping.

When leaving me on Saturday evening the little foreman was visibly moved. He pressed my hand and wished me good luck. "You are playing a big game" he said to me, "Let us go and trust in the grace of God." Liberty is apparently the only thing worth having in this world, since a man is ready to risk his life for it. I will be at the cemetery wall. You may count on me.

After the evening bell, I went to bed. In spite of the regulations, I had retained with me in my cell hidden under their covers a pair of infantry pantaloons which I intended to put on before making my escape, for, obliged every evening to place my effects before the door, without this pair, I would be constrained to run away clad only in my shirts with the nether limbs quite naked.

In the meantime, as it was only half past seven o'clock and as I could not commence my operations before ten, I extended myself full length on the bed, and finished by dropping into slumber. "Halt! Wer da? Die Parole!" suddenly awakened by these resounding words, which mounted up from the bottom of the court-yard. I sat up in my bed.

It was the sentinel who had stopped the night patrol, and demanded the word of order. The Prison clock struck ten a moment after. I put on the pantaloons quickly, and after having carefully opened the window, set myself to saw off the bar already out into the night before. At eleven o'clock the work was finished. I fixed one end of the cord to the grill and watched the sentinel. Presently he passed below my window whistling a tune. Slowly the soldier drew away, very much absorbed by the trills with which he was echoing the court-yard. The sychological moment for the descent had arrived. I put out both my legs and gently dropped down the cord. There was not a second to lose! After suspending myself for an instant from the bars, I glided down the length of the cable. Scarcely had I put my feet on the ground than I heard steps to my right. I lie down flat under the shade of the green French bean bushes and held my breath. Had they seen me? No, thank God? It was the subaltern commanding the guard who was making his round. He passed within three steps of the spot I was hiding in, but his attention was taken up by the sentry who cried out from a distance: "Wer da" (who goes there) and ran up crossing his bayonet. The man passed and coast being clear I took advantage of the opportunity to creep a few feet in the direction of the cemetery. I heard the Sergeant severely rebuking a soldier for whistling and then continued his turn. The whistler shouldered his arm and remained rigid and erect until his superior disappeared behind a corner. Then he laughed loudly and whistled again the while continuing his sentry-go.

Then with infinite precautions, I recommense to crawl under cover of the field. I hear someone speaking at a distance. I stop to listen. It is the night patrol just going to pass beneath my windows. Will it notice the cord? A moment of torturing suspense and fright. They are two young guards who laugh. "Halt Wer da?" But the warders continue their route laughing. Thank God again! They have not seen the cord, and when they will repass the spot, I will be on the other side of the wall. The sentry now stops close to my hiding place his rifle resting on the ground and with his nose in the air. A whistling tune bursts from his mouth, and then he marches away in rapid strides. His comrade of the guard in the other beat was calling him for a gossip. The coast was clear again and there was nothing more to be afraid of. I begin to crawl again on all fours towards the cemetery, which I reach safely without mishap, and simultaneously all the clocks in the town give out, pell-mell, the twelve strokes of midnight, which die away in the distance. The moon, ill-timed, appears behind a sombre cloud at this moment and inundates the trees and the tomb-stones with her feeble light. I had to traverse the entire length of the cemetery in order to reach the enclosure wall. While I work my way through the funeral mounds, the fears of my childhood return to me; a strange hallucination causes me to see the dead underneath in their last sleep; the soil is as if it were transparent; a skeleton, stretched on its back, turns on its side for better rest; two tiny corpses in the self-same narrow prison, hold each other in a tender embrace.

At last I am at the foot of the enclosure wall, and as prearranged with the little foreman, I throw a cold of earth over the wall. But nothing—no answer from the other side. I lance a second clod. Then, from the other side of the wall, an unknown voice questioned me.

"Mann! was ist denn datt?" (Hello! what's that? "Karl! is that you?)

Amased, petrified, a cold perspiration breaks out on my forehead. I do not budge, but wait. Seconds, minutes why! centuries! pass; then, suddenly, I think I hear the foreman cough and hem outside. Quickly I give the prearranged signal.

"Na! bist dooh gav zu toll! Karl! Karl" "It is the same voice as before. Its owner is evidently astonished by this rain of earth.

I do not understand it, either. Some other person than the foreman is watching outside. Oh! my impotent rage at this discovery. It is about four o'clock in the morning. I decide to make the last try and throw a clod as before. It falls on the other side with a dull thud. But there is no answering stir outside. My tentasive flight has become a miserable failure, there is not the least doubt about it.

Hidden behind the tombs, I pondered deeply over my situation. It is simply most dreadful. There remains only one thing for me to do. It is to try to regain my cell, at the risk of being detected traversing the court-yard or when hanging on to the cord. Oh the perils and fears of that route which, besides, led me back to slavery.

I am again at the foot of my window. It is two o'clock in the morning. I have to overcome the same difficulties and brave the same dangers as before at the time of descending.

The musical sentry was relieved at one o'clock. The new sentry has other habits. He is given to exercising the Parademarsch—the defiling step of the Prussian Infantry. He extends his legs turn by turn, lances them violently in front and knocks the pavement of the court with his iron-shod soles with a deafening noise, amplified by the echo of the surrounding ramparts. Flic! Flac! pan! pan! he goes on. I thought this one will not at least hear me if I perchance cause a little noise. Flic! flac! pan! I take hold of the cord, while he flies away in the distance. I hoist myself on to the ground floor window by the help of the basement projection. Three metres of the height is overcome. I place my foot on the ledge of the window and hoist myself a new. Five metres done. I grip the cord firmly and thanks to the knots the ascent is not so difficult after all. I reach the window on the first floor. Flic! Flac! Pan! Pan! I hold the bars of my window, pass the right arm by the opening of the grill and hold myself by the interior curbstone of the support.

I pass the head, the upper part of the body and the other arm and make superhuman efforts to work myself across the narrow bay. At last more dead than alive, I tumble down heavily on the floor of my cell. I get up and recover the cord; then I take a piece of wax which every tailor has to keep, soften it in the palm of my hand and make use of it in order to stand the sawed off bar in its position again. It will hold for some hours at any rate, I say to myself, and in the morning I will send the little, foreman for some iron cement for refixing it with.

I was saved, but the reaction the instant after was tremendous. Seized, suddenly, with a fit of convulsive trembling, I saw everything round me turning round, and I dropped on my bed in an inert mass, and lost consciousness.

The five o'clock bell awoke me. Oh! the pitiful awakening? Nevertheless with all the poignancy of my grief, I had retained sufficient presence of mind to hide the pantaloons, all of a mess as the garment was, and to take a leg bath. Then I laved my hand and face and dressed carefully. I was without strength, utterly exhausted, and bruised, broken and feverish.

The hot morning coffee cheered me up. At a quarter past six the little foreman entered my cell. He was very pale but presently he resumed his smiling mien when he saw me safe and sound. After learning from my mouth the details of my ill-starred nocturnal jaunt, he recounted to me the story of his personal anguish and suspense. On arriving at the spot agreed upon at midnight he found to his inexpressible horror and stupefaction that a sentinel was posted there. He had waited in the neighbourhood in the hope that the man would go away at a given moment, and if such a lucky diversion had taken place he would have profited by it to throw over to me the rope-ladder for scaling the wall; but this hope was falsified, and with death in the soul he returned to his dwelling. It was therefore not without considerable apprehension that he rang that morning at the great door of the prison, fully persuaded as he was that the first word of the porter would be the news of my nocturnal attempt, but the latter had his usual humdrum air,

"I SHOULD NOT HAVE LIVED HAD I NOT TAKEN

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ELIXIR."

So wrote Mrs. Hatfield of Sydney Cottage, Balderton, Newark—a sufferer for many years from Consumption—on March 1st. 1911.

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Congreve's Elixir may be obtained from all the leading Chemists in India and Burma, or from E. J. Reid & Co., 17, Basinghall St., London.

BOMBAY CROPS.

WHEAT.

The preliminary memorandum on the wheat crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States for the season 1911-12, states as follows:—

Information incomplete. Sowings still in progress. Total estimated area so far sown and reported comes to—

	British Districts. Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency	463,000	283,000
Sind	3,19,000	16,000
	782,000	299,000

Total 1,081,000 acres.
41·6 per cent. under last year's area;
28·4 per cent. under the decennial average of corresponding forecasts.

In the Presidency cultivation greatly restricted everywhere owing to absence of late rains in Gujarat and their deficiency elsewhere. In North Gujarat crop sown in beginning of November only in places where irrigation available and its condition is fair to good at present. In South Gujarat dry crop sown normally in first fortnight of October, but it is suffering in parts of Broach from want of moisture; elsewhere fair. In Deccan dry crop sown in first and second fortnights of October, a fortnight to month later than usual. The crop was withering, but rain at end of November greatly improved its condition and also induced further sowings, which are being pushed on particularly in the north and east. Irrigated crop sown in first fortnight of November good at present, but water-supply deficient in places. In Karnatak crop sown in first fortnight of October, in places a fortnight late. It is withering in parts of Bijapur and Dharwar; elsewhere fair. In Sind, low inundation and deficient water-supply have restricted cultivation. Here crop sown normally in second fortnight of October, and so far its condition is fair.

SESAMUM.

The final memorandum on the sesamum crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States for the season 1911-12, states as follows:—

The latest reports show the total area under for both the early and late varieties of sesamum as under:—

	British Districte. Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency ...	272,300	241.100
Sind ...	52,800	5,100
	325,100	246,200

Total 571,300 acres;
47·2 per cent. below last year's area;
43·9 per cent. below the average of the preceding 10 years.

In the Presidency Surat, Nasik, Belgaum and Bijapur among British Districts and Deccan and Karnatak States alone show some increase over last year's area due to favourable early rains. This, however, was hardly sufficient to make up the very large decreases in Gujarat, where owing to the failure of rains for sowing, the area under the early crop was considerably restricted and the late crop remained unsown. Deficiency of early rains in the North and East Deccan and in Dharwar in the Karnatak and the exigencies of rotation in the South Konkan also curtailed the area under the crop to some extent. In Sind, failure of rains in the desert portion and deficiency of water-supply elsewhere brought about the same result.

In North Gujarat, rain after sowing was very deficient and most of the crop sown has completely withered away and that which has survived has yielded a very poor outturn. In South Gujarat, the deficiency of late rains has reduced the yield in parts of Broach below the average. Elsewhere the crop is in fair condition. In the Deccan, rain at the bearing period was entirely absent and the crop in light soils has failed particularly in the eastern tracts. In the north the yield is fair; elsewhere poor. In parts of the Karnatak and South Konkan, the rains in August and September were deficient and the crop has suffered in consequence; elsewhere it has yielded a fair outturn. The Sind crop is reported to have done fair. In Gujarat the crop, where alive, was harvested normally in the second fortnight of October; in the Deccan in the first fortnight of October except in a few places where it was delayed a fortnight to a month. The early crop in the Karnatak was reaped at the end of September and the late one in the first fortnight of November. The Konkan and Sind crops were harvested as usual in the later half of October.

As a result of the unfavourable season the crop in North Gujarat and Kathiawar that survived the drought is estimated to have yielded barely 10 to 20 per cent. of the normal. In South Gujarat the yield is about 25 to 30 per cent. of the normal in parts of Broach; elsewhere about 50 to 75 per cent. of it. In North and West Deccan, the yield varies from 40 to 70 per cent. and in East and South Deccan from 10 to 30 per cent. of the normal. The Karnatak crop is estimated to yield from 33 to 66 per cent. of the normal, while that in the Southern Maratha Country States only about 10 to 25 per cent. of it. In the Konkan the yield varies from 80 per cent. in the north to 50 to 60 per cent. in the south. In Sind, it ranges from 40 per cent. in parts of Upper Sind Frontier to 66 per cent. in Karachi. The total outturn comes to:—

	British Districts. Tons.	Native States Tons.
Presidency... ...	20,300	8,900
Sind	3,800	700
	24,100	9,600

Total 33,700 tons;
72·3 per cent. below last year's outturn;
73·3 per cent. below the average of the preceding 10 years.

In addition to the above the area which usually returns no statistics is estimated to contain about 1,100 acres under sesamum which are expected to yield about 80 tons.

GROUND-NUT.

The final memorandum on the groundnut crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Native States for the season 1911-12, states that the latest reports show the total area under groundnut as under:—

British Districts... ...	163,000	acres.
Native States	57,500	,,
Total ...	220,500	acres.

19·4 per cent. over last year's area;
112·4 per cent. over the average of the preceding 10 years.

Khandesh and Poona alone show some decline in area due in the former to preference given to cotton and in the latter apparently to non-receipt of complete information. This is, however, more than made up by large increases in the southern districts and in the Kolhapur and other surrounding States which claim nearly 90 per cent. of this year's crop. The increase is attributed to the plentiful supply of water in wells and canals at sowing time, to the high prices fetched by the crop last year and to the popularity obtained by the foreign seed distributed by the Agricultural Department.

The dry crop progressed fairly well at first but suffered later on owing to absence of late rains in the north and their deficiency in the south. The irrigated crop also suffered to some extent through deficiency of water-supply at the close of the season. The harvesting of the crop began timely in the first fortnight of November, and still continues. The rain at the end of November, is reported to have slightly damaged the standing crop in places.

The crop is estimated to yield about 55 per cent. of the normal in Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Poona. In Nasik, Sholapur and Satara the yield ranges between 50 to 85 per cent. In Belgaum the estimated outturn comes to 70 per cent. The Kolhapur crop is estimated at 85 per cent. of the normal, while that in the other States ranges between 50 to 66 per cent. The total outturn stands as under:—

British Districts	128,300	tons
Native States	58,000	,,
Total ...	186,300	tons

9·4 per cent. below last year's outturn;
121·9 per cent. over the average of the preceding 10 years.

Besides the above the area which usually returns no statistics is estimated to contain about 1,800 acres under the crop which are expected to yield about 1,400 tons of the oil seed.

A Captain in Kitchener's Scouts

Nervous Breakdown, Paralysis—

The *master* force which conquered the most perilous afflictions and enabled him to endure amazing hardships, says Captain Henderson, *is derived entirely from Phosferine*. Exposed by his adventurous life to an extraordinary series of misfortunes, from being disabled in action, to sunstroke, enteric fever, and paralysis of the legs, this gallant officer was yet able, *entirely owing to the aid of Phosferine*, to leave the hospital and fight through to the end of the Boer War! Under blows which make men reel and fall, Captain Henderson was so upheld by the vitalising and bracing qualities of Phosferine, that actually on his return home he was robust and vigorous enough to win *four* military *prizes in one day*, including the famous Victoria Cross Cup!

Cured with Signal Success.

Captain D. E. Henderson, 1, Marino Avenue, Clontarf, Dublin, writes:—"During the late Boer War, I had a severe shock from lightning, and an injury to the spine through my horse being killed in action and rolling on top of me. In India, some years previously, I had an attack of sunstroke, and was five months in hospital with Enteric Fever. These troubles told upon me, and ultimately resulted in a complete nervous breakdown when in Pretoria. I was admitted to hospital when I had lost the use of my legs. I was treated for neuritis and sent out only partly cured, and then started taking Phosferine systematically and regularly. The benefit I received was marvellous; in two months time I was back in the field and fought right through until the end of the war. Owing to a great financial loss, which preyed on my mind, I had a second breakdown, and the doctor told me that I would probably be *paralysed for life*. I thought again of Phosferine, and after using it about three weeks my strength gradually returned and the frightful depression and weakness left me. The proof of which is that, in the military sports, I won *four prizes in one day*, including the Victoria Cross cup."—July 14, 1911.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
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Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
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and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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ENGLISH MUSIC IN A BAD WAY

The Confusion of Tongues.

Fresh fuel to the never-extinguished fire of discussion on musical culture in England generally and English opera in particular, says a Home correspondent, was supplied by Mr. Franz Schalk's courageously frank declarations in the "Daily Mail" in mail week and by Sir Frederic Cowen's supplementary observations on the following Monday. Musical commentators are agreed as to the present forlorn and deplorable state of opera in England, but find unfailing satisfaction in embroidering on this enthralling theme all manner of variations. We seem as far as ever, and farther than ever, perhaps, from the consummation of the National Opera ideal cherished by all musicians.

There have been enterprises of high promise that failed, and enterprises that, for the idealist, promised nothing from the very first. "Darkest before dawn!" some say, and others give warning that what seemed utter darkness has been known to grow darker and darker. The disillusioned (but the disillusioned are always wrong) say: What if the famous dawn of opera in England has long since broken, and opera is now enjoying the black noon of a London fog?

The joyous energy of the debaters is an augury of hope. Mr. Forsyth has flung a brilliant book entitled "Music and Nationalism", full of suggestive and contestable opinions, into the discussion. He rightly sees that the support given the more frivolous and inferior types of opera by countless thousands of English people endows the unsatisfactory state of the higher form of opera in England with its peculiar importance. Mr. Forsyth is, musically, a Nationalist and a High Protectionist.

MUSIC AND EMPIRE-BUILDING.

He looks frankly in the face of the fact of the comparative sterility of music in England and of the almost complete sterility of opera ther . He finds inadequate the explanations,—usually merely regrets —hitherto put forward, and seeking for a cause himself finds it in the enormous energy expended by England in imperial expansion during the three centuries of the history of opera. Our musical backwardness resembles that of the other great empire-building nations, Spain, Portugal and Holland. Imperial expansion did not affect our poetry and painting, for "the poet, the painter, and the sculptor depend, in the first place solely on external stimuli."

But the creative act of the musician begins in at quite different manner "in that he looks for stimulus to nothing outside his own personality." The "vast projections and exteriorisations of the national mind" the "world of new sights of new sounds and of strange conceptions" from over the seas stir the mind and fire the imagination of the poet and painter. But to the musician whose work can be achieved only in a quiet, secluded room away from the eager, bustling crowd, all this is not only not a help, but actually prevents him producing music. The music of the past 300 years has been produced by stay-at-home Italy, Germany and France, while England, the mother of Clive and Hastings "can match Beethoven with only Balfe and Bishop."

Now, borne aloft on all this daring structure, we lay hands on conclusions as to the cometic future.

Territorially, British Imperial expansion, or "grasping outwards," may, of course, be considered as practically ended. "The actual possession of world-power cannot retard or prevent musical development." So—though there remain anxieties involved in domination over alien races—Mr. Forsyth gorgeously dreams of an English renascence, perhaps already begun, with "musical results on a scale of strangeness and immensity hitherto unknown." Hence the urgency of preparing for a National Opera on an adequate establishment.

SHORT SHRIFT FOR COVENT GARDEN.

Buoyed up by these sanguine visions, Mr. Forsyth can face the lamentable story of English opera between Purcell's death and Sullivan's early work with courage and even light-heartedness. He simply revels in disinterring the idiocies of the "opera books" of Bunn, Chorley, Shannon, Mrs. Opie, and other "literary mongrels more careless and incompetent than any that have ever disgraced the literary annals of a country." Follows a summing-up of "To-day in London," with short shrift for Covent Garden and its record, "in which we have no part and from which we can draw as a nation neither present benefit nor hope for the future," "Its password is fashion; its hall-mark alienage; its signmanual the diamond tiara."

Two principles, of course, govern the production of National Opera—performance in the vernacular and the production of works by English composers.' Mr. Forsyth easily vindicates the use of English in opera, incidentally tilting at those singers who are too indolent to learn to pronounce English intelligibly and at the ignorant vanity of voice producers who try to make their pupils by "the old Italian method" pronounce English as though it were an inferior Italian dialect. But on the score of the production of English operas the author begins to allow his nationalism to bear him adrift from terra firma.

For though he has in the chapter "The English Language and Operatic Singing" proved the suitability of English for operatic use, and in Operatic Translation that operatic translations have mostly been made with shameless incompetence, he is only lukewarm on the question of "translated operas," simply because he believes so convincedly in a coming school of English opera writers such as will render totally superfluous all foreign operas with the inevitable flaws attendant on translation (flaws which are negligible when compared with the enormous dramatic advantages of a text intelligible to the audience).

ENGLISH COMPOSERS HANDICAPPED.

With all possible sanguineness one cannot yet conceive a period when Mozart, Gluck, Wagner and Verdi will be like scrap iron at the tail of our Navy list compared with the English Opera Dreadnoughts at the other end. Mr. Forsyth, in his grandiose musical Protectionism, hopes for the time when a German opera at Covent Garden will be viewed in much the same light as a German battleship in possession at Portsmouth! What of the Raphaels at the National Gallery? Surely this is blind unrecognition of the glorious internationalism of music, which no more than a religion need be narrowly national. And remarkable as the present moment in our musical development seems there is no more immediate likelihood of England producing a new Wagner than a new Buddha.

As things stand the English composer is unfairly handicapped by the indefensible production of opera in foreign tongues and the consequent absence of operatic singers ready to deal with an English work. The systematic production of opera in English is the key of the problem. English singers, and even one or two composers, would benefit immediately, and should an English Wagner come we should be prepared, instead of having to leave him to write for French or German theatres. The great reform is to render Italian and German as unusual in an opera at Covent Garden as in a sermon at St. Paul's. The rest will come.

Mr. Forsyth half promises a sequel to "Music and Nationalism" on the organisation of a National Opera. I hope it will be written, and that right early. The index of this book and Mr. Forsyth's bibliography of English Opera must be praised.

SUPER-TAX DECISION.

Judgment was given for the Crown during mail week in the action brought by Mr. T. Gibson Bowles against the Attorney-General and the Special Commissioners of Income-tax challenging the validity of the super-tax returns.

Mr. Gibson Bowles claimed that the Commissioners were not entitled to require returns for super-tax for 1911-12 while no Finance Act for the year sanctioning such a tax and fixing the rate had been passed.

The Solicitor-General, in reply, contended that super-tax was "an additional duty of income-tax," and therefore came within Section 30 of the Act of 1890 which, he said, was expressly designed to keep alive the machinery for income-tax collection in each year's Finance Act for the following twelve months. Mr. Justice Parker said the only question he had to decide was whether Section 30 of the Act of 1890 applied not only to income-tax but to super-tax as well. Was super-tax an additional duty of income-tax within the meaning of this section? His lordship held that it was, and that it was treated as a tax intended to be permanent, although imposed annually.

Judgment was given, therefore, for the Crown.

BY THE WAY.

THE ARTIST OF "PUNCH'S" COVER.

In mail week twenty-eight years ago died Richard Doyle. Doyle drew the original of the outer sheet of "Punch" as we still know it. The original intention was that there should be a fresh illustrated cover every week, but Doyle's drawing was so excellent that it has never been superseded. No illustration, probably, has been reproduced so often. "Doyle was bright and gay in conversation and singularly gentle and childlike in disposition. He died in December, 1883, very suddenly, leaving the world poorer." He was the son of the famous caricaturist H. B. of the early nineteenth century. The reputation of H. B., apart from his own work, rests on the fact that he raised the whole standard of caricature and was the first of that line of caricaturists which comes down through Richard Doyle, Leech, and Tennion to the present day.

"THE GREATEST PORT IN EUROPE."

The project to connect Paris with the Atlantic by means of a ship canal between the capital and Rouen, is no new idea. Thirty years ago the celebrated engineer, M. Bouquet de la Grye, published a plan for a lockless canal from Poissy to Rouen, which would be capable of supplying the Parisians with a quarter of a million tons of provisions daily. The Paris docks he proposed should be constructed near the Pont de Clichy, and he calculated that 120,000,000 francs would cover the whole cost. Last year the "Matin" revived this project of making Paris a seaport, and predicted that, once connected with the sea, in a few years Paris would become "the greatest port in Europe."

WHERE KEATS WAS CHRISTENED.

St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, which gets a former Fellow of Balliol for the new rector, bears the name of the East Anglian worthy connected with Boston, which is contracted from Botolph's Town. He was the patron saint of travellers, and each city gate formerly had a church of this dedication, where mediæval citizens, before starting on a journey, prayed for protection from unsolicited interviews with Robin Hood. Of these churches only three now remain, the other two being at Aldgate and Aldersgate. St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, is a prosaic Georgian edifice, but the registers contain some interesting entries. They record the baptism and burial of Alleyn, the actor, who founded Dulwich College, the burial of a child of Ben Jonson, and the baptism of John Keats, October 31, 1795.

CANON SCOTT HOLLAND ON THE NEW DEAN.

In the Notes of the Month in the "Commonwealth," which are understood to be written by Canon Scott Holland, the recent utterances of the new Dean of St. Paul's come in for banter and protest. We read: The Dean of St. Paul's must have got up with a black cat on his back on the morning on which he gave his first lecture to the Diocesan women. Or was it that he wanted to make these excellent ladies sit up? Sometimes, at sight of one's audience, a divine madness rises and a longing to get up and whoop aloud. Was it this which overcame him? Or was it his liver? "Anyhow," it is added, "it was unfortunate that he should have been driven to sweep our entire democratic civilisation down into dyspeptic ruin."

WHEN THE BARK BECAME A BITE.

Dean Inge's apology in his second lecture for his first utterance only, Canon Scott Holland thinks, made things worse. "The bark became a bite. He really must try to cheer up, and see things a little more as they really are. Perhaps he might give other people a little credit for some honesty of intention, and some faint sanity of mind. In the meantime it is disastrous that any accidental fit of the blues should seem to cut off St Pauls from its touch on the national life and from its sympathy with the upward aspirations of the people. All this is decidedly interesting.

PRETTY TITLES FOR THE INDEXER.

The following works have just been added to the library of the Pharmaceutical Society in Edinburgh: "The Constitution of Eriedictyol, of H. Homœriodictyel and of Hesperitin." "The Synthesis of 2 : 4 : 6-Trimethoxyphenyi-3 ; 4, Dimethoxystyryl Ketone." "a-p-Hydroxy-m-Methoxyphenylethylamine and the Resolutions of a-p-Hydroxyphenylethylamine." But "mine own romantic town," as Sir Walter Scott called it, has long been famous for its erudition, and one can see its literary students gaily asking for the volume on "a-p-Hydroxy." &c., in preference to an old volume of "Punch."

"SOME FIRSTS AND LASTS."

This is the quaint title of an article by Mr. J. Harris Stone, M.A.., F.L.S., in the "English Illustrated," in which he tells of how people will go out of their way to see anything odd, curious, eccentric. He points out, for instance, that the western portion of Cornwall is no more beautiful or attractive than heaps of other places in England, but because it is the Land's End, the First and Last of this island, people flock to see it. Each year, he says, more and more people visit this little bit of Cornwall. One day in August, he took the trouble to estimate the number of persons on the motors, char-a-bancs, and buses he passed on the road as he made a journey between Penzance and Seaton, and they numbered at least 700.

WHERE WESLEY SAT.

The actual First and Last house in England is, Mr. Stone goes on to tell, a shed where a woman sells specimens of rock. Just below this, as one goes down the zigzag path between the rocks, on the neck of the peninsular is a flat stone, about two feet square, and rising six inches above the ground. This, tradition asserts, is that upon which John Wesley sat when he composed the hymn:

Lo! on a narrow neck of land
'Twixt two unbounded seas I stand
Secure, insensible.

It is also stated that Wesley wrote other hymns there. Apparently he had at this time (July 30, 1743), experienced a bad spell of weather at Land's End, for he writes: "I saw a strange sight, the sun shining in Cornwall."

A GREAT SHOWMAN.

The late "Lord" George Sanger was in his time a famous showman, but retired a good many years ago, and latterly had fallen on rather evil days. He was on the road altogether for seventy years. His prosperity with his show was greatly helped by the patronage of Royalty. On one occasion, when King Edward was Prince of Wales, he attended and expressed a wish to see the famous white elephant. "I suppose it is white—you have a white elephant?" "I droped my voice a little," said Sanger, "and answered. 'Your Royal Highness, we may deceive the public sometimes, but we must not lie to our Prince. We whitewash it twice every day.' I can see his shoulders shaking now," added the showman, "as he went to look at the elephant, and his eyes twinkled as he went back to the box."

A WISE HORSE.

One of Sanger's best stories had reference to a performing horse which he had in his show. He had trained him to go round at the performances and "find the biggest rogue in the company." "His usual answer to this," said Sanger, was to run up behind me and give me a dig in the back with his nose. I would then look savage at him, crack the whip, and, appearing to be in a race, drive him out of the ring, away to the groom. One night I was waiting for the usual dig in my back, but instead I heard the company roaring with laughter. He had stooped right opposite a big policeman in full uniform, who was standing in the front. 'You've made a mistake, sir,' I said, but he shook his head, signifying 'No' I started him off again, telling him in a scolding way that he must be more careful. Again he stopped at the policeman, and a third time he stopped at the policeman. I never heard such laughter, and I thought I would try him again. But the people shouted No? he's right enough, guv'nor! Let the horse alone, he knows better than you.'"

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

MESSIEURS, WHAT DO YOU LACK?

Our shopping chances, says Ambrosia writing in the "World" of mail week, are rapidly diminishing Each hour has now become precious, and the time has arrived when we really must make up our minds if we have not already done so, on the subject of our presents. On what principle men go shopping at this season I have never been able to determine. One sees them hovering about in a vague and helpless fashion, and by experience we all know that not one man in twenty ever buys one what one wants when he gets away from the main line of perfumes, bonbons, and gloves. It is always said that a woman cannot be trusted to buy a man a present. This I deny. Assuming that she is a woman who thinks at all, and not a better-brained creature, a woman generally brings some amount of thought to bear upon her choice. She gives her mind to the tastes of the respective Toms, Dicks, and Harrys, for whom she is in quest of gifts. It is, of course, a threadbare joke that men bury the cigars and burn in the dead waste and middle of the night the ties bestowed on them by their women-kind. But no woman need fall back on such presents. It is really by no means hard to find menfolk Christmas offerings when you know their habits and tastes; and what woman gives to a comparative stranger? What is the ideal present? Its name is legion. It may be a flagon of some favourite liqueur, or a dozen golf balls, but there are plenty of things between. As a rule, it is perfectly safe to give a man something in connection with his favourite sport or something to eat or drink, and as regards the latter liqueurs are the safest card to play. Some men make a rule of giving edibles to all their friends of both sexes. They shed Stilton cheeses and boxes of crystallised fruits and chocolates and fascinating blue jars of ginger, and give unbounded satisfaction in consequence. Sometimes I think it is a good Plan thus to specialise in presents. It saves time and temper, and people know the best and worst of you.

THE SEASONABLE SCRAMBLE.

However, I suppose by this means one would be largely robbed of the joy of shopping. Let us hope there are few women who do not enjoy spending money, and when women spend, they like to get something more than a "quid" for their "quo." It is not enough to put down a sovereign and get in exchange an article of that value. That would be like giving a cat, a mouse which it had to gulp down without more ado. As pussy likes playing her prey, so does Madame like a run for her money. It must be confessed that she does not like to go out knowing exactly what she wants. There is joy in choosing, delight in doubt; vacillation between this and that gives pleasurable excitement; and then there is always the chance that the unexpected will happen. Just the very thing she never dreamt of is the identical thing she feels persuaded to buy. It is all nonsense to talk about Christmas presents being a tax. On the contrary, people thoroughly enjoy this annual orgy of buying. At other times of the year we have to buy much the same things for birthday and wedding presents, but this is tame work. It does not afford the same excitement as buying "en masse" at fever heat, and, so to say, in competitive fashion. For at this time of year we know that the first-comers get the best choice, that there is always sure to be a rush for certain limited goods, and that there is just the chance that we may secure the very last one.

SNOBS AND SNOBBERY.

"A quelque chose malheur est bon," and as we have likewise been told, there is a soul of good even in things evil, but one never supposed that snobbery could be found to serve a useful purpose. However, our Parisian friends recognise "le snobisme" as a necessity of modern life. It has been found to be an indispensable means to certain ends. We might confess its similar use in this country, for to a great extent we live on it. We profess to believe that a snob is a person who worships what is not within his or her radius, or who vaunts his or her money or position or belongings. It is quite possible to snob over servants; and nothing is easier than to snob about clothes. But we blind ourselves to all that snobbery implies. A snob is not by any means confined to a particular class. Your blood might be Royal blue, your entree into the highest circles absolutely unchecked, and your family unimpeachable, and yet you could be an arrant snob. Whether you are a man or woman, you are in that case objectionable, yet, so our friends across the Channel have discovered, and so say all of us if we are honest, snobbery not only has its advantages, but its positive uses. It keeps us all up to a certain standard. It makes us dress well, it gives us certain crazes, it nurtures artistic ventures which otherwise would be strangled in the birth; it is a power which impels a large body of people whose money is useful to do, to say to act, to purchase, even possibly to believe as they would never do were this mysterious, unacknowledged force not behind them. It is the motive power of society, and could we annihilate it we should all sink into abysmal dulness and grope in inartistic darkness. However, to acknowledge the value of snobbery does not render one more tolerant of the snob. Snobbery makes for the general welfare; the snob makes only for himself or herself. You can laugh at the one, but the other disgusts. Herein lies distinction with a difference.

SWEET AND TWENTY.

To become famous "on a sudden" must be a strange experience. It must be so difficult to realise that there is a difference between the you of to-day, and that you of yesterday, of whose name no one had heard. I was thinking of this and of the dangers of sudden popularity as I watched Miss Felice Lyne in "Rigoletto." She seems little more than a child, every movement is youthful, and her voice is, so to say, full of the beauty of youth. Some day, they tell me, it will be stronger, richer, fuller of passion; may be. But never can it be more touching, more appealing than it is now. Its charm lies in its exquisite freshness, and it is the absolute lack of affectation and self-consciousness both in Miss Lynes manner of producing her exquisite bird-like voice and in her general bearing that makes her so charming. She takes her calls almost shyly, she is even less confident than the average schoolgirl advancing to receive a prize, and though there is not a trace of nervousness in her singing, she somehow manages to make one feel that she would rather be heard than seen. Yet this fair, simple, child-like little person, affectionately called "the little girl" by everyone in in the Opera House, is a prima donna! She is famous and she is twenty! I suppose in no other profession but hers could a girl of that age achieve such distinction as she has gained. Years of popularity stretch ahead. She has words to conquer, and in Nature's bosom still lie gems shat it will be hers to command, but nothing that she will ever possess, nothing that she will ever achieve, will equal what is now hers. "At twenty," said a French woman writer, "one does not know how to be rich or to be loved," but even at twenty it is possible to taste the full sweetness of complete success. Miss Lyne has reached the topmost rung of the ladder that Nature designed her to climb, while "the wonder has not yet gone out" of her eyes, that wonder which only belongs to youth. Like the skylark, she has pierced the clear live, calm and thus she awakens to what life will mean to her.

Tea-time.
The very word is grateful, with its suggestion of the dainty cake, the jam sandwich, or the delicious home-made tea roll raised with
"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark)
The SURE raising powder.
You can make all these and many other delightful dishes besides if you carefully follow the recipes in every tin.
Use one part "Paisley Flour" to eight of ordinary Flour.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU
The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beautifical. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 86 years.

BY APPOINTMENT To H.M. THE KING.
In praise of LEMCO
Home-made beef tea is neither so strong, so free from fat nor so digestible as Lemco; that is why Medical men prescribe Lemco for their patients.
Home-made beef tea often disagrees; Lemco can be assimilated with ease and benefit; home-made beef tea takes hours to prepare, Lemco is ready in a minute; home-made beef tea varies in quality, Lemco is constant.
Lemco
LEMCO, Thames House, London, E.C.

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(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
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MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
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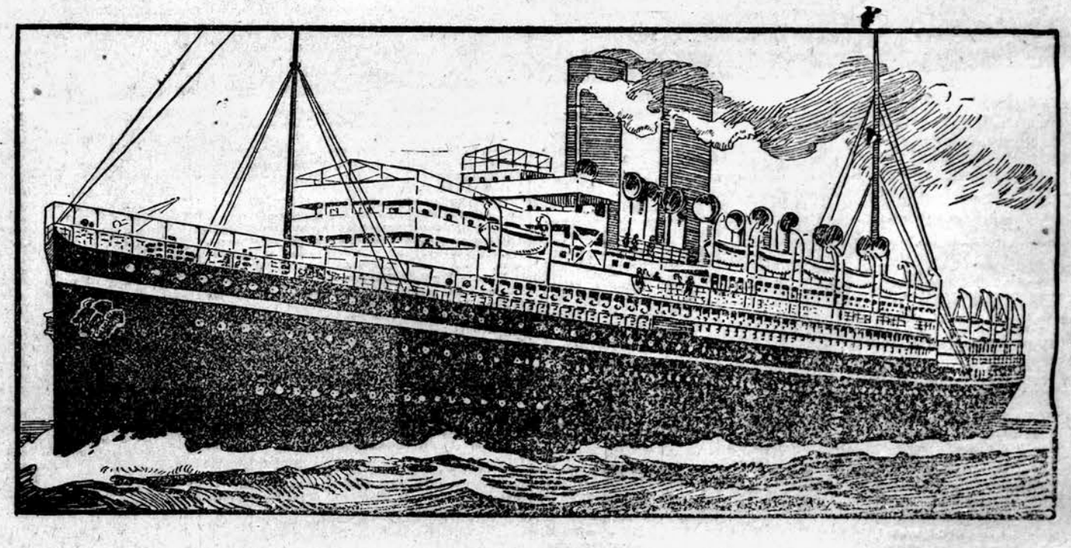
THE FAMOUS "FIAT"
FIAT MOTOR CARS are owned by MOTORISTS of DISTINCTION throughout INDIA.
When owners of small FIATS Do sell their cars it is to buy larger FIATS
LATEST MODELS.
Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

GRAHAM'S
FIVE CROWN PORT.
An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND

THE SAFEST DRINK ABOARD SHIP
IS
A TONIC
A DIGESTIVE
O.T.
A Stimulant
Without Alcohol
or Gas.
Although not put forward as a cure for Sea Sickness it has been proved that one of the best drinks on a sea voyage is O.T. This beverage is a stomachic of undoubted merit, whose action tones the stomach, aids digestion, and tends to prevent the unpleasant sensations of nausea which accompany Sea Sickness. We have unsolicited Testimonials from hundreds of people, who express gratitude for benefits derived from O.T. on a Sea Journey. If you contemplate a Sea Trip, ascertain if you can get O.T. aboard the vessel you intend travelling by, and if you cannot, take a few bottles with you, and you will find that O.T. is not only a delicious drink, but that it will also help to make your trip a pleasant one. You can buy O.T. at almost every Port of call.



The New P. & O. STEAMER "MEDINA" on which the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress travelled to India for the Coronation Durbar.

O.T. IS A REAL THIRST QUENCHER IN HOT WEATHER.
Although slightly hot, yet it is the most effective drink in the world for Satisfying Thirst, for Gratifying the Palate, for Refreshing the Body.

HOW TO DRINK O.T.
Add a small quantity of O.T. with crushed Ice if desired, to Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale, or Soda Water. O.T. improves the flavour and forms a blend more grateful and more powerful in allaying thirst. A small quantity of O.T. improves the flavour of Whisky, Schnapps, Gin or Wine in a remarkable manner, lessens their intoxicating effect, and leaves its own sweet aroma on the breath. A wine-glass of O.T., neat, sipped after meals, is excellent for relieving Indigestion.

DRINK O.T. AT AND AFTER MEALS
O.T. is of special value as a meal time drink. It greatly promotes Digestion, and helps the stomach to perform its office. It is rich in nourishment and tonic properties derived from the finest and purest natural foods—Fruits and Herbs.
O.T. is the only non-alcoholic liqueur in the world, and therefore it is specially suitable for Ladies. It really does what a liqueur is supposed to do, namely, aids Digestion.

"O. T." IS SOLD BY:—
The Army & Navy Stores, Pyrkes Provision Stores, Messrs. Phillips & Co., (Bombay and Poona) Treacher & Co., (Bombay & Poona) D. C. Oomrigar, D. D. Baria, J. F. Kathoke, King John & Co., M. P. Baria (Pydownie), S. C. Oomrigar, Maneckji & Co., (Church Gate St.,) Pestonji Maneckji (Forbes St.,) Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Souza and Fernandez, Empire Stores, Dinshaw Namdar & Co., Madon Sons & Co., M. T. Madon & Co., Minocher Kooka & Sons, Tarachand & Co., (Grant Road) Colabawalla & Son and ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

Order a Bottle To-Day!

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, JAN. 4.] [BOMBAY, JAN. 5.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	77 7-16		1-16
do. Rentes ...	96 1-2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	94	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 1-4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	25 1-4	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence...	25 5-16	un	chg d
Bar Silver in New York ...	54 7-8	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-20 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20-46 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York...	4-86 1-2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	21st Sept		
3 months' sight...	3 2-3	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	3 1-2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 1-4	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 5-8		1-8

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 31-32.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £175,000.
Closing Tone of Silver—China buying.
The Bombay mails of the 23rd ult'mo arrived at Brindisi yesterday evening.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£34,600,000	Inc. £2,000,000
Public Deposits	...£6,700,000	Inc. £ 400,000
Other Deposits	...£49,600,000	Inc. £4,600,000
Government Securities	£15 300,000	Unchanged
Other Securities	...£44,900,000	Inc. £3,000,000
Notes and Gold	...£33,700,000	Inc. £2,600,000

The Bank's Reserve is 38 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady.	Limited demand
Futures	...	Quiet.
Manchester	...	Dull.
Total Sales	...	12,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...	3,000 "
Imports	...	26,000 "
Mid-Americans	...	5-18—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...	8 7-8 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	April-May	May-June
5-81	5-63	5-65	5-07	5-10
—01	—01	—11	—02	—01
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
5-12	5-14	5-15	5-15	
—01	—01	—01	—01	

New York official noon March 9-13 ; May 9-27.
New Orleans 10 a.m. March 9-22 ; May 9-34.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U.S. Ports ...	48,000
Receipts at U. S. last year ...	30,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	2,000
Exports to Continent ...	13,000
Spot Cotton— ...	9·35 unchgd
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·19+05	Advanced on favorable cables and on limited offerings.
Futures—Month of May 9·32+05	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton ...	9 3-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of Jan. ...	9 33 +04
Do. do May ...	9·44 +04
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Quiet,

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	Nominal.
Do. Months—	
Do. Name of Ports—	
Wheat White Karachi ...	37 1-2+1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.	
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.	
Wheat Red Karachi ...	.....
Do. Months— ...	Nominal.
Tone—Firmer.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...	37 3-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Firmer.	
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ...	No sellers.
Do. Months—	

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...	35 1-2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.	
Victorian ...	35 1-2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.	
New South Wales ...	36 1-2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...	Nominal.
Do. Months— ...	.....
Do. Name of Ports— ...	.....
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ...	Nominal.
Do. Months— ...	.....
Do. Name of Ports—	.....
Brown Cawnpore ...	43 1-2 +1-4
Do. Months—Mar.-May	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...	69 + 1-2
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Dunc.	
Tone—Strong.	
Limited Argentine—La Plata ...	64 + 1 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Buyers.	

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed ...	£ 6-15-6 +0-1-0.
	Jan.Feb.—Hull—Nearest Value.—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 11 5-8 + 1-8

RUBBER—
Fara Rubber ... 4-5 + 1
Jan.—Value—Firm.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	£ 74 3-4 unchgd
Yellow Metal	d 6 5-8 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ...	£ 63 3-8 unchgd

FREIGHT—
Coals—Cardiff to Bombay 12 6—Value

ARRIVALS—
" Dalton Hall."

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags ...	18 2 1-4—3-4
Do. Months of Shipment	Feb.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...	Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments ...	.....
German Beet-root 88 p. c. ...	14 9—2
Months of Shipments	...Jan.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.	
BAR & Similar Crystals C & F India ...	19 3 3-4—1-4
Months of Shipments	Apr.-Aug.—Sellers
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay	15-9 unchgd—Value.
Months of Shipments	...Jan.
Tone—Quiet.	
Java Sugar—General Tone—Inactive. Prices unchanged.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [5TH JAN. 1912.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 3rd Jan., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	44	51,099
B B and C I Railway ...	60	71,990

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., General Agents
AGENTS WANTED.
Address : Grahams Buildings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened firmer at 1s. 4 3-32d. to 1-8 for T.T., 1s. 4 1-8d. on Demand and 1s. 4 5-16d. for 3 months' sight credits. There has been a fair enquiry for Bank wire at 1s. 4 1-8d. which has been done by most of the Banks. Private bills continue scarce but 1s. 4 11-32d. is the general rate. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 3-32d to 1-8.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16d. to 11-32.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Feb.
Do. do Francs	...171 1-2
Do. do Marks	...132 1-2 to 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...137 1-4
Shanghai "	...182 1-2
Japan "	...140 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
Owing to the non-arrival of the mail, by which considerable funds were expected for the financing of to-day's settlement, the market has been much excited, and a heavy drop has been experienced in completing the settlement. The market opened at 96 1-8 for ready and declined fully 9-16 during the day.

We quote :—

Cash	... Rs. 95 9 0
2nd February...	... " 95 11 0
" Settlement...	... " 95 11 0

BULLION:—
Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed unchanged at 25 1-4 for ready and 25 5-16 for delivery in two months. New York was 1-8 higher at 54 7-8. The local market opened steadier and closes as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs 23 15 0
Australian "	" 23 15 0
Sovereigns "	" 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty ...	" 64 1 0
" 1st Settlement ...	" 64 1 0
" 2nd Settlement ...	" 64 3 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—
At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for'60 lakhs, 33.30 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 4 3-32d. tenderers receiving 18 per cent., and 26.70 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1-8d. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 61.80 lakhs. For next week the amount to be allotted is 90 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 15th December and comes with the mail of the 22nd December brings £110,000 bar gold, £160,000 silver and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	...Rs. 26,70,000
Bombay	... " 5,50,000
Madras	... " 5,80,000
Total...	... " 38,00,000

The steamer which left London on the 22nd December and comes with the mail of the 29th December brings £120,000 bar gold £60,000 silver and £20,000 sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...Rs. 1,60,000
Bombay	... " 5,10,000
Madras	... " 3,00,000
Total...	... " 9,70,000

The steamer which left London on the 29th December, and comes with the mail of the 5th January bring £120,000 bar gold and £80,000 silver for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :

Calcutta	...Rs. 21,30,000
Bombay	... " 9,40,000
Madras	... " 2,90,000
Total...	... " 33,60,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	70,36,000	17,28,000
Other Deposits	.....	3,38,000
Sundries	43,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	33,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	10,69,000	.....
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities...	33,02,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	5,13,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	15,000
Bullion	.....	.....
Balance with other Banks.	6,07,000	.....
Sundries	5,57,000	.....
Cash	.....	11,37,000

COTTON STATISTIC.

	Bales 1911-12.	Bales. 1910-11.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week	68,902	93,092	— 24,190
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 4th Jan.	486,640	658,733	—212,093
Shipments for the week			
Europe ...	11,276	27,922	— 16,646
China ...			
Japan ...	29,059	11,048	— 18,011
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	40,335	38,970	+ 1,365
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 4th Jan.			
Europe ...	44,135	214,624	—170,489
China ...	550	2,650	— 2,079
Japan ...	143,962	132,387	+ 11,625
Coast Ports ...	10,274	4,575	+ 6,299
Total...	199,551	354,195	—154,644
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	1,151	13,050	— 11,899
China ...			
Japan ...	3,450	12,009	— 8,559
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October to 26th November, 1911, 7,038 bales.
Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st to 31st Oct. 1911—7671.
Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

.....	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1911.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	12,876	74,631	151,499
Central India... ...	4,286	10,328	20,...
Barsee and Nagur ...	2,767	8,896	26,475
Berar	19,553	136,650	126,494
Central Provinces ...	12,251	122,115	50,511
Total Comras ...	51,733	346,620	375,264
Dholleras	415	5,173	24,601
Broach	6,952	15,718	168
Compta and Dharwar.	773	11,533	21,756
Westerns	8	5,221	1,999
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces)	3,852	44,168	235,106
Bengals, (Baijputana)	1,183	4,091	18,428
Sind	2,438	19,615	20,994
Persian	78	428	128
American	1,165	25,742	93
Egyptian	93	427	200
Other sorts	205	7,905	2
Total ...	68,902	486,640	698,786

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October, 1911.	300,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1911, to 28th Dec., 1911	486,640
	786,640
Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 28th Dec. 1911	199,551
	587,089
Afloat —	4,601
	582,488
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail...	276,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 29th Dec. 1911 ...	306,488
Difference since last week	+ 36,096

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
After the New Year holidays the Home markets showed a fairly sharp advance, since which we have seen some fluctuations, but prices on the week are higher all round. Negociation regarding the strike are proceeding and it is anticipated that a settlement will shortly be made. The rise appears to be due to bull manipulation, and will probably be only temporary, as it is early yet to look for a permanent advance. We anticipate fluctuations, and think purchases on breaks should prove remunerative in the long run. At the moment, however, the market is decidedly steady.

The following are comparisons of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week	This week	Differences.
Futures Mar. ...	New position.		.....
" May ...	9·00	9·32	+·32
Spot ...	9·35	9·35	unchgd.
New Orleans—			
Futures Mar ...	New position.		.....
" May ...	9·13	9·44	+·31
Spot ...	9 1-8	9 3-16	+1-16
Liverpool—			
Futures Jan.-Feb...	4·88	5·01	+·13
" June-July...	4·59	5·12	+·13
Spot ...	5·03	5·18	+·15

The local market has advanced sharply under the influence of a good enquiry for contracts and a reluctance on the part of sellers to operate at all freely. Only a moderate business has been practicable though buyers have always been in the market. The enquiry has been partly for Japan, and partly on account of speculators covering previous sales. Prices have advanced Rs. 6 to Rs. 9 the higher advance being in Oomras' styles.

For ready cotton there has been a good demand, particularly for nice red-leaf cotton, and full prices have been paid. Wardha-Hingunghat has fetched Rs. 267, Nagpur Rs. 263-64 and Khamgaon-Akola Rs. 258. For black leaf cotton there is also some enquiry. As a rule the demand is being met by holders, but there is no great pressure to sell even at the advance.

Receipts for the week have been moderate. The stock of cotton in Bombay is by no means large.
LATER.
The market closes steady as under. There has been a small business doing in contracts, and for ready cotton there is a moderate enquiry.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	262 1-3 March
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	"	264 Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	"	262 "
Fine M G Yeotmal	"	260 "
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	"	255-8 "
Fine M G Khandeish ...	"	215 "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	225 "
Fine M G Bengal	"	247-8 "
F. G. H. G. Bengal	"	236-7 "

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...	Quiet, steady
Estimated Sales ...	...	10,000 bales
Total Imports ...	...	25,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
5·03	5·15	5·07
+02	+02	+02
Apl-May.	May-June	June-July.
5·09	5·12	5·14
+02	+02	+02
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct
5·16	5·17	5·17
+02	+02	+02

FREIGHTS.

The market has ruled very steady and rates for forward months have an upward tendency.
ANTWERP :—A large line of about 15,000 tons was done for March, April, May at 16s.
DUNKIRK :—For February 1,000 tons, seeds cotton has been done at 19s. and 1,000 tons, seeds cotton, March at 18s. 6d.
HANSA LINE :—250 tons April at 17s. 6d. seeds 18s. cotton and 250 tons May at the same rates.
ELLERMAN'S.—Liverpool-Marseilles. For March 1,500 tons has been booked at 15s. 6d. light seeds, 16s. seeds cotton ; and for May 300 tons at the same rates.
HULL :—For July, 500 tons at 14s. light seeds, 14s. 6d. seeds cotton; 15s. half wheat. For May, 308 tons at 15s. 6d. light seeds.
The market closes very firm.
FIXTURES :—The following is reported :—
S. S. "Daltmold" for p. p., excluding French ports for January at 21s. one p. p. 22s. 6d. two p. p.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
Following the further advance on the other side, the local market has been firm, and rates are higher both for ready and forward. There has been a good demand by shippers. Advices regarding the crop in Argentina are less encouraging, and damage is reported. Crop estimates are being reduced. The Indian crop is good and the prevailing opinion is that we shall see lower prices when supplies here increase. Much will depend however, on the course of the Home market.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	12-12-0 B.T.
Apl.-May	"	12- 4-0 R.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is steadier, and a moderate business has been done for forward delivery.

We quote :—

Ready Guzerat Yellow ...	Rs.	9 0 0 B.T.
Brown Delhi Apl-May...	"	8 6 6 R.T.

WHEAT :—
Prices are rather steadier and there is some inquiry by Shippers.

We quote :—

Ready White Pissi ...	Rs.	5 1 0 R.T.
White Delhi Apl-May	"	5 4 3 "

GINGELLYSEED :—
There has been a fair enquiry and prices have kept steady.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	55 8 0
Yellow Hinganghat ...	"	50 0 0
Red Jubbulpore ...	"	50 8 0
" Kutni ...	"	48 0 0
Black		

POPPYSEED :—
The market is steady.

We Quote :—

Ready	...Rs.	11 4 0 B.T.
April-May	"	11 6 3 R.T.

CASTORSEED :—
A fair enquiry Prices steady.

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	7 4 0 R.T
Forward	... Rs.	35 4 0

COTTONSEED :—
Moderate demand. Steady.

We quote :—

Ready	...Rs.	25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Market steady.

We quote :—

Ready	...Rs.	42 0 0

THREE DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the four days ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	...	43,233 bales.
Wheat	...	38,254 cwts.
Linseed	...	2,384 "
Rapeseed	...	47 "
Gingellyseed	...	31,069 "
Poppyseed	...	324 "
Groundnuts... ...	...	29,092 "
Castorseed	...	17,190 "
Rice	...	106,351 "
Myrabollams... ...	...	10,869 "
Cottonseed	...	68,225 "
Mowraseed... ...	...	157 "
Gram	...	18,292 "
Jowar	...	1,914 "
Maize	...	11,290 "

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

White Goods :—We have no change to report. The market continues dull.
Grey Goods :—The demand continues slack, with prices steady.
Prints and Dyed Goods :—The market is quiet. There is some enquiry for Printed Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, and a fair business is probable.
Turkey Red Prints :—The Home markets continue firm, but there is little demand here.
Turkey Red Prints :—The market remains quiet. There is no demand from up-country in the local market and dealers are not inclined to go in for business for distant shipment.
Dhooties :—There is very little demand here and prices realized are poor. Prices in the Home markets are steady.

METALS.

Copper and Yellow Metal :—The Home market shows no change during the week and prices are well maintained. Our market is also firm in sympathy but the level is still far below. Home prices. No transactions are consequently taking place.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—
Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins ...	4	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per two tins ...	3	13	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per 8 gallons ...	3	3	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	2	14	0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality ...	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound	0	4	0

The following are the rates ruling to-day, for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., Ld :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit...	3	3	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair...	3	13	0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit...	.....		
Ship Brand New Tins per pair ...	.....		
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit ...	2	15	0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair ...	3	9	0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit ...	2	14	0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair ...	3	8	0
Anchor Tins per pair ...	3	15	0
Shell 150° in Cases per case ...	5	0	0
Anchor cases per case ...	4	6	0

Per case.

Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	"	6 0 2
White Rose Brand...150°	American	"	5 12 2
Chester Brand ..... 75°	Abel A'can	"	4 12 2
Devoe's Imp Brilliant 76°	Abel A'can	"	4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	"	4 2 2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	"	4 8 2
White Camelia Brand in tins ...125°		per 2 tins "	3 12 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°		per 8 Impl. gallons	3 12 0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins125°		per 2 tins "	3 2 0
Camel Brand in tins125° Strong and advancing.		"	3 12 0

SHARES.

The market is keeping unchanged, transactions reported being limited. Bank of Bombay shares are steady at Rs. 1,790; Bank of Indias are unchanged at Rs. 67 1-2; Indian Specie Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 50 1-4; Bombay Merchants' Bank shares are steady at Rs. 9; Eastern Bank shares have improved to Rs. 80 ; Press shares are quiet; Indian Cotton at Rs. 142 1-2; New Berar's at Rs. 542 1-2; New Mofussil's at Rs. 790. In Mill Companies, Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., shares have declined to Rs. 415; Bombay United to Rs. 405; Century Mill shares to Rs. 265; Colaba Land and Mill Coy., shares have ruled at and about Rs. 1,215 ; Central India Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., shares are at and about Rs. 1,885, Cresoens are unchanged at Rs. 82 1-2, David's at 6-4, touching Rs 413 1-2, have improved to Rs. 416 1-4; Edward Sassoon Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 210, Fazulbhoy at Rs. 255, Finlays have improved to Rs. 282 1-2, Imperials are weak at Rs. 195, Connaughts have changed hands at Rs. 212 1-2, Kohinoors are quiet at Rs. 750, Luxmi Cotton at Rs. 1,425, Leopold's at Rs. 65, Manockjee Petits have ruled at and about Rs. 2,720, Morarjee Gocouldas have changed hands at Rs. 2,760, New Great Easterns are quiet at Rs. 200, Phœnix are unchanged at Rs. 100, Standards have declined to Rs. 1,140; Swan Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 24 3-4, Swadeshis are at and about Rs. 1,250; Vishnu Cotton Mill ordy. shares are quiet at Rs. 510 ; In Miscellaneous Companies, Bamankuas are quiet at Rs. 7 1-2; Badham Piles are steady at Rs. 93; Bombay Burmah Trading Company at Rs.581 1-4; Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company Ld., ordy. shares at Rs. 152; and pref shares at Rs. 177; Bombay Steam Navigation Company's ordy. shares at Rs. 282 1-2 ; and pref shares at Rs. 287 1-2 ; Central India Mining Company shares have improved to Rs. 31 3-4; Phillips have improved to Rs. 38; Port Canning and Land Impt. Company shares have been put through at Rs.742 1-2; Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 68 pref shares at Rs. 164 and deferred are steady at Rs. 116; Treschers are weak at Rs. 500 ; Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 275 and pref. shares at Rs. 250. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad Prantej old issues are unchanged at Rs. 660, Ahmedabad Dholka are quiet at Rs. 125, Tapty Valley at Rs 520, Amritsar Pattis at Rs. 125, Central Provinces are steady at Rs. 38 and Guzerat Railway at Rs. 58. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 2nd January.
The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—
Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12 ..... £ 17,158,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 30th Dec. 1911, by Council Bills.....a £16,435,524
Balance to be remitted from 31st Dec. 1911 to 31st March 1912 ..... £ 722,776
a Of this sum £1,833,300 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
Bombay, 6th January 1912.

1. The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing this Saturday afternoon the 6th inst.
Train leaves Church Gate Station 3-9 p.m.
2. There will be Team Shoot with the Sergt.-Majors and Sergeants of the 7th Dragoon Guards on Sunday morning next, the 7th instant at Santa Cruz.
Train leaves Church Gate Station at 7-5 a.m.
3. The Squadron will parade as strong as possible on Wednesday morning next, the 10th inst. to take part in the Royal Escort on the occasion of the departure of Their Imperial Majesties the King Emperor and Queen-Empress.
Rendezvous and time will be published later.
Dress—Review Order, White, Bandoliers, Waist belts, Carbines, sword, Gloves will be worn.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., B. L. H.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p.c.	385
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100	14 p.c.	
	500	500	18 p.c.	275
Bank of Bombay	100	50	6 "	1790
Bank of India	500	500	14 "	07½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 "	1705
Bank of Madras	100	100	7 "	1600
Bank of Burmah	100		6 "	10
Bank of Rangoon	100	50	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda	50	10	5 "	6½
Credit Bank of India Ld...	25	12½	12 p.c.	10
National Bank of India...	100	100	9 "	579
Punjab National Bank...	50	30	8 "	125
People's Bank of India...	100	50	7 "	80
Specie Bank				51 1-4
The Bombay Mercantile Bank Ld.	100	10	6½	9
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£29
Eastern Bank	£ 10	£ 4	...	80
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	7 "	£19
Do.	25	12½	7 "	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld	$ 125	$ 125	62	...

Interest at 4 per cent. payable while line under construction. Interest has been paid upto 30th June 1911.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi).....	1100	1100	45	900
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	40
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	6p.c.	170
Broach City.....	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22½	1330
Godavery Valley	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	590
Hindustan P. and M.	250	250	15	...
Hinglaee	100	100	6p.c.	90
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	142½
Jamna Gin. & Pressing Co..	100	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9p.c.	330
Mahomedpura Cotton.....	125	125	7½	...
Mahuva.....	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Mfg.	250	250	15	280
New East India	1000	1000	75	910
New Mofussil Co.	400	400	60	760
New Berar...	500	500	40	542½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	760
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	692½
Surat City	200	200	20	245½
Volkart U.P. Co., Ld. ...	500	500	50	642½
Wadhwan G. & P.	150	150	12	N

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 10	580
Alliance	1000	1000	...	68
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	126
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	46	415
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co.....	250	250	15	580
Bombay United	250	250	Nil	405
Century	100	100	3	255
Central India	500	500	70	1885
Dhina	1000	1000	...	700
Ohho Silk	500	500	20	440
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1215
Coronation Mills	500	500	...	5004
Connaught	300	300	...	210
Doorla	1000	1000	yr. 20	54½
Crescent	100	100	4	82½
Currimbhoy	1000	1000	...	970
Crown	500	500	20	500
David	250	250	10	174½
Emperor Edward	500	500	10	550
Empress	500	500	...	2204
Edward Sassoon Mill	200	200	nil	210
Fazulbhoy	250	250	...	256
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1355½
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	282
Gold Mohur	500	500	yr. 20	200
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	515
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	465
Hydershad	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton .....

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

CLARA'S LITTLE HINT.

A certain young curate wanted to give his lady-love a Christmas present, but could not make up his mind what it should be; so the next time he called he frankly told her the difficulty under which he was laboring.

Want to make me a present! Clara exclaimed, in well-disguised astonishment. Why, Charley, you forget yourself.

The curate took the hint, and offered himself on the spot.

WHY BOBBY DIDN'T STAY.

Bobby, did you have a good time at the party?

Yes, mother.

Why didn't you stay until it was over?

What was the use, mother? I couldn't eat any more.

PITY TO DISAPPOINT THEM.

Are you going to hang up your stocking on Christmas-Eve? asked the boy's uncle, patronisingly. I suppose so, answered the boy, still more patronisingly. Father and mother seem to expect that sort of thing, and it would be a pity to disappoint them.

"DONE IT BEAUTIFUL."

The carollers had just selected a pitch beneath a lamp in a back street, when a small boy emerged from a house opposite and beckoned mysteriously to their leader.

Mother says you're to sing something loud, he whispered. That bit about Peace on earth, will do fine. She don't want no others. Just you go on hollering Peace on earth.

For 10 minutes the willing miastrels velled their loudest. Then a little woman, armed with a copper saucepan, appeared on the scene.

Thanks, she said, handing the collector threepence. That Peace on earth has done it beautiful. My ol' man went to fetch the turkey's won in a raffle to-night, an' comin' 'ome 'e made one or two calls and lorst it: so I've jest been a-techin' 'im to be more careful, and I didn't want none o' the neighbors to interfere when 'e 'ollered out.

I will soon lie with my forefathers, exclaimed a blatant orator. Yes, interrupted a knowing auditor, and give them points as it too.

Boss, would you help a poor gent what ain't able to work? Why, you look strong. What keeps you from working? Me blooming pride, sir.

She—A person is an idiot to bother a lot about his decent. Don't you think so? He—Yes; unless he happens to be an aviator up in the air.

Way are you sobbing, my little man?

My pa's a millionaire philanthropist.

Well, well! That's nothing to cry about, is it?

It ain't, ain't it? He's just promised to give me a sovereign to spend for Christmas provided I raise a similar amount.

My son, remember this—Marrying on a salary has been the salvation of many a young man. I know dad. But suppose my wife should lose her salary?

Pa, what's a tip? A tip my son, is a small sum of money which you give a man because you're afraid he won't like not being paid for something you don't ask him to do.

Dinner—Is it customery to tip the waiter in this restaurant? Waiter—Why—ah—yes, sir. Then hand me a tip. I've waited three-quarters of an hour for that steak I ordered.

Mr Kitson—I suppose you think that a man never deceives his wife? Miss Kidder—Oh no! Why, it would be impossible for the average man to get a wife if he didn't deceive her.

My husband fifteen years ago, said Mrs. Blank, used to kiss me every time we passed through a tunnel. But now—She gave a bitter laugh. Now she said, he takes a long pull at his travelling flask.

Brown—I met—White a few minutes ago on his way down town to recover his son's body. Green—You don't tell me! Was his son drowned? Brown—Oh, no. But his father said he needed of new suit of clothes.

Customer—Why doesn't that spinster Miss Brown deal at your shop now, Draper—One of my clerks insulted her. Customer—How? Draper—She overheard him telling someone that she was our oldest customer.

Jack's Uncle (at a fashionable bathing-place)—What do you think? Jack has just rescued that young widow, Mrs. Wiles, from the surf. His Aunt—There! I expected something of the sort. Now we'll have to rescue Jack.

A horse-dealer complained to a magistrate that some malicious person had cut off his horse's tail, which as he meant to sell it, would be a great drawback. Then said the magistrate, you must sell the animal wholesale. Wholesale? replied the other. What do you mean? How so? Because you cannot re-tail it, was the reply.

Does that young man who calls on your daughter stay very late? Rather. It's got so that I have to use the back door when I start out for work in the morning so as not to interrupt them saying goodbye to each other in the hall.

Little Boy—What's all these women here for? Little Girl—They've been upstairs to see the baby. Little Boy—Babies is common enough. Little Girl—Yes, but this is a new one, an' I expect they wants to see the latest fashion.

First Boy (displaying pet dog)—I call this dog Savage, because he's only halfbred—see? Second Boy—That reminds me of a goat we called Nearly, because he was all but: and a prize cockerel we called Robinson, because he crew so.

A very singular incident happened at the theatre last nigh'. Yes? What was it? A beautiful girl came in wearing a gorgeous gown. But what was singular about that? Why she came in fully fifteen minutes before it was time for the show to begin.

A certain woman assured her husband she never told him a lie, and never would. He told her she did not doubt it, but would hereafter cut a notch in the piano when he knew she deceived him. No, you won't! she screamed. I'on n:t going to have my piano ruined.

An' one other thing I want you to remember when you build the house is to put one of the finest elastic steps on it that money can build.' An elastic step madam? Yes; I was readin how Miss Blubiud had a fine elastic step, an' I want one just like it or better.

A Yankee meeting an Irishman the other day in the town of K—, the following conversation took place:—Yankee—I guess, Paddy, we have some very strong men over in the States. I once knew a man in Brooklyn to lift 100 lb. with the strength of his teeth and carry it a distance of two miles in his bare feet. Paddy—Sure, that's nothing. I once knew a man in this town to lift £200 with the strength of his will and carry it to Dublin in his trousers-pocket, a distance of 28 miles.

The night was bitterly cold, and the poor shivering wretch who dogged the footsteps of the comfortably-clad alien coughed dismally. Beg pardon, sir, commenced the outcast, could you spare me sixpence sir, please? I am starving. I half no sigspence, snapped Herr Hoggenheimer. Then perhaps fourpence, sir, for a bed. Ach, now, mine friendt, you speaks spizness. Vere is der bed?

He was a stage aspirant and had contrived somehow to gain an introduction to a well-known manager, who agreed to fix a date for a trial. This duly came off and expectantly the aspirant awaited the verdict. What do you think of it? he asked, after a deep silence. Well, replied the manager slowly, all I can say as that if ever you are put in prison for acting it will be a grave miscarriage of justice.

In China, when a subscriber rings up the exchange, the operator may be expected to ask:—What number does the honorable son of the moon and stars desire? Hohi, two three. Silence. Then the exchange resumes:—Will the honorable person graciously forgive the inadequacy of the insignificant service, and permit this humble slave of the wire to inform him that the never-to-be-sufficiently-censured line is busy?

Pat—That McGinty is a fine fellow. Mick—Is he? Pat—He is, indeed. Great friend of mine. Did ye notice how heartily he shook hands wid me? Mick—I did. Pat—Great friend of mine. He wasn't satisfied wid shaking wan hand. Mick—No? Pat—He grabbed both my hands—fine fellow—grabbed both my hands. Mick—Yes; I suppose he thought his watch and chain would be safer that way.

Why, I declare, exclaimed the trusting wife, I won't have to buy any new dresses or hats at all this winter. You won't? the crafty husband asks. Surely you'll need something? Not a thing. I've been looking through this month's fashion magazine that you brought home for me, and I find that there isn't the slightest change in styles from last year. And the crafty husband, gloating over the success of his scheme to put a this year's cover or a last year's magazine loose back in his chair and smokes.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, Dec., 15.

ROYAL COURAGE.

When Nature elects to break through the barriers that guard Princes and Princesses from the common lot, she is apt to do so in no half-hearted fashion; and the escape of the Princess Royal and the Duke and Duchess of Fife and their daughters off Cape Spartel was sufficiently narrow to cause a deep feeling of thankfulness throughout the Empire that what would have been a terrible shadow on the Christmas of us all has been allowed to drift away. The Princesses and the Duke all appear to have shown that cheerful courage in the face of adversity which is part of aristocracy; and to read the very admirable account of their experiences, and of the way in which they bore them, is to feel prouder than ever of our Royal family. What an illustration it is of much that is said in "Sartor Resartus!" That picture of the saloon crowded with passengers who had "not had time to dress," with Royalty at their head in similar plight, and of the Duke of Fife subsequently receiving the British Minister at the lighthouse, still clad in his nightshirt, with a pair of trousers borrowed from the lighthouse-keeper—how would not Teufelsdrockh have grimly, smiled at such pictures. But the happiest feature of the whole story is that all these illustrious participators in so terrible an experience—and more than once Death must have seemed very near—kept up their bravery of heart through it all, and behaved like leaders of a valiant race.

THE VALUATION SCANDALS.

Mr. Lloyd George's qualities as a constructive statesman have been sufficiently defined by the chaotic form in which the Insurance Bill has left the House of Commons; but one can frame some forecast of the working of that scheme by the history of his achievements in the matter of Land Valuation. The Chancellor was driven to recognise recently the need for an inquiry either now or at an early date, into the methods by which valuation is being conducted. The scandals are so grave indeed that the members of his own party are demanding investigation before the system is allowed to come into general operation. It was only the other day that the means employed to collect information for the valuations were pronounced illegal and Mr. McCurdy, a Radical member pointed out that the amount of duty was settled by making thirteen different valuations and then falling back upon an arbitrary figure after all. So far the refreshing fruit of the Land Taxes has amounted to an insignificant percentage of the cost of its gathering. That they will ever pay their own expenses is a prediction upon which only their author and equally irresponsible observers would venture.

SCOTTISH DEVOLUTION.

There was a strong case for the insertion in the Scottish Small Landholder's Bill of a provision preserving the control of the Central Board of Agriculture in London over the Scottish Agricultural Department, and Lord Balfour of Burleigh was justified in instigating amendments in the Bill to that effect. But, since the Government were obdurate on the point of creating a separate Board for Scotland, the demand was not sufficiently important to insist upon especially as the Secretary for Scotland met Lord Balfour by reserving to the English Board the right of administering the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act. After all, the most important function of the Department is the prevention and cure of such diseases and a great point has been gained in centring this function in London. It is arguable, of course, that the advancement of agriculture educationally and economically could better be procured by one board than two; but it may be admitted that the conditions in the two countries differ, though not to any large extent. One cannot, at the same time, overlook the fact that the best-known agricultural writers who prescribe for the ills of English agriculture are Scotsmen, and if the system on which they base their advice to English farmers is the Scottish practice, then there cannot be any radical difference of method calling for separate treatment. Probably the determining factor in deciding the change is the inconvenience to Scottish agriculturists of a department so far removed from the northern parts of the kingdom, as the Board centred in London undoubtedly is.

A USEFUL AFFIDAVIT.

As Mr. Birrell has lately been showing a disposition to deny his authorship of one or two rather more than usually silly, and decidedly more than usually offensive, "witticisms" emitted by him lately at Skipton, it is as well to have the sworn attested copy of the reporter's notes. These appear in the Press and one hopes that all Unionist speakers at public meetings will cut them out and keep them for reference. Mr. Birrell will be before the public a good deal during the Home Rule controversy, and it is very desirable that his reference to the Protestants of Ulster as having no more religion than billiard balls in connection with their disputes with their Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen should not be forgotten. One will do Mr. Birrell, the justice to allow that he probably is quite unaware at the time of the real meaning of a great deal that he says on public platforms. He has won, somehow or other, the reputation of being a funny person, and, as it is the only reputation he has won he must either keep it up or perish. Consequently at all cost he must "birrell." Like a comic actor on a stage, he must get a certain number of "laughs," or he is a failure. Poor Ireland! With Lord Aberdeen, Mr. T. W. Russell, and this droll, Mr. Birrell as the Government's triumvirate to look after her affairs.

THE CARNEGIE HALL RIOT.

The breaking-up by Irishmen and Germans of the peace meeting in the Carnegie Hall in New York will probably have the sole final effect of assisting the movement in favour of arbitration. Indeed, it has already led to a solemn repudiation of the disorders by prominent German-Americans in the city, who see clearly enough that vulgar riot is the very worst argument against treaties which will help to consolidate the peace and goodwill of the world. No doubt the majority of the more responsible Germans in the United States will equally regret what has taken place, particularly as Germany is not concerned in the treaties, which are only between America, France, and Great Britain. The Irish community in New York are, not doubt, highly gratified at the demonstration having been broken up. They are among the most respected supporters of Mr. Redmond, and they no doubt feel it their duty at the present moment to show that even the promise of Home Rule will have no effect on their immemorial loathing of England and of all that concerns her friendships with other States. Well, England is quite aware of that, in spite of the fact that his Majesty's present Government consider it their duty to close one eye, if not both, to the obvious but rather unseasonable circumstance.

SCOTCHED, BUT NOT KILLED.

In rejecting the Naval Prize Bill the House of Lords has performed one more of the many conspicuously valuable seavices which stand to its credit; and, as usual in such cases, the general body of thoughtful public opinion in the country is notably relieved. The diminishing majorities with which the measure made its way even through the present House of Commons—a fall of the Government majority from 120 to 70 on the second reading and to 47 on the third—sufficiently proved the distrust of it entertained in that Chamber; and, as it had long been known that British Chambers of Commerce was dead against it, the Lords had really no course before them consistent with regard for public opinion but to secure for the Bill further consideration before making it law.

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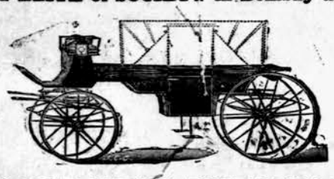

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